Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
GANDHI MAHOMED FIRKHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921. TWO ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL AVIATION

B·S·A Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
30th July	MOREA	10,890
6th August	CALEDONIA	7,572
13th "	NOVARA	6,850
20th "	MANTUA *	10,902
27th "	DEVANHA	8,092
3rd Sept.	DON COLA	8,056
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th "	MANELA†	8,200
24th "	ALDERA *	15,825
1st October,	LASSY	7,346
8th "	MOREA	10,890
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	CHINA	7,952
29th "	MALWA*	10,941

*Through steamer from Australia.

* MANTUA
* MALDERA
* MALWA
†MANELA

} Through steamers from Australia.
Through steamer from China.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER	REMARKS.
30th August	DILWARA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
30th July	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

* Through steamer from London.)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £18
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July	HUGHLI	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
5th August	LINGA	Karachi direct.
10th August	KARAPARA	East and South Africa.
10th "	VARSOVA	Basra direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 143.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th Aug	12th "
Iodne Maru	G. Matsuzaki	10th Aug.	22nd "
Maiky Maru	T. Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	8339	25th Aug	7th Aug
Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872	29th "	3rd "
Tosomi Maru	T. Fukuura	8352	2nd "	6th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tendo	974	3rd Aug.	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tom	70	28th "	9th Sept

† This steamer sails for Calcutta from New York abt 30

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,596,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. P. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and allowed on daily balances from Rs. Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from ary to June and 2½ per cent. from December. On sums exceeding R special arrangements are to be mad

DEPOSITS for long and short received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS on approved securities.

For further information and ness apply to the Bank's Mana of the Bombay Branch. Mr. T Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate S

GIRDHARDAS
Manag

BANKING.

...RIAL BANK OF INDIA.

...UTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL ...K OF INDIA ACT 1920.
...ose of taking over the under ...siness of the Bank of Bengal ...bay and the Bank of Mad...

...E GOVERNMENT OF ... INDIA.
...ISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
Total	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ...	2,71,81,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Coconada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at ra... to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings ... counts at 4 per cent. per ann... the Rules may be obtained

Bills of Exchange pu... Credit granted on appro... description of Bank... undertaken. Pur... and Foreign ... terms.

Securities ... terest an...

BANKING.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
208, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE ... INDUSTRIAL & ...TIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samalda B.I.E.
Sir Ilukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tanachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas D... Sarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorje & Co).
Motilal C... Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji ...nji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha (Ex-Officio.)
Co... ...vestment at minimum cost. Terms
Safe... ...ions of Policies extremely safe and ... vexations restrictions.
with... Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon... ...icy-holders.
Ap... ...for Agencies invited from influe... ...emen throughout India.
Fo... ...ars apply to:—

...ANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BANKING.

...UNJAB NATIONAL ...NK, LIMITED.

...LISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
...thorised	50,00,000 0 0
...ued	50,00,000 0 0
...scribed	47,28,900 0 0
...id-up	16,33,254 15 2
...nds	15,70,284 2 0

...the rate of 1¼ per cent. per ...en declared by the Bank on

...D OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

...derabad (Sindh)	Multan City
...allundur	Montgomery
...ammu	Peshawar City
...helum City	Patiala
...arachi	Quetta
...asur	Rawalpindi
...ahore City	Sargodha
...yallpur	Sialkot
...udhiana	Srinagar
	Umballa City

...CCOUNTS are opened and ...t the rate of 2½ per cent.

...OSITS are received for 12 ...er periods at rates of ...n be ascertained on applica...

...K DEPOSIT.—Sums as low ...and interest allowed at 3½ ...m.

...AFTS and CASH CRE... ...rants accommodation of ...anged against approved

...S, BILLS, etc., of out... ...collected and discounted.

... BILLS, etc., of approved ...ted and Demand Drafts and ...ansfers issued on stations ...k has Branches and Agencies. ...particulars and rules of business

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts. thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Dir...*

NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

MARTIN & ...
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company P... all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHAGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Decca...

Branch Secre...
LIPTON'S BUILDING...
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BO...
W. ST. JOHN CHUR...
Resident Manager, Ca...

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a ...portment and cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial M...

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

Non-corrosiveness

Guaranteed.

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. ... and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the polici... being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY N...

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

L COMMUNICATIONS intended for ation in the "Bombay Chronicle" be accompanied by the name and s of the writer not necessarily for ation, but as a guarantee of good In preparing MS. for the Press, cor- dents are requested to write on one the paper only, and to address ommunications to the EDITOR, and any member of the staff by name. ion to this rule will save much in- ience and delay.

he absence of express agreement to trary the copyright of all literary r contributions published in the ay Chronicle" vests in the Pro- s of the journal.

Editor cannot undertake to return d communications unless a stamped ddressed envelope is enclosed for the se.

SINESS communications of every dvertisements, changes of address, hould be addressed to the MANAGER. tisements intended for insertion in ext day's paper must reach the Office r than 5 p.m.

REMITTANCES should be made to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

USSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed is will facilitate enquiry into the the irregularity by noting the the paper on the wrapper, and it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
LY	Re. 30	Rs. 38
-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
LY	,, 8	,, 9
LY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Sin Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Rs. 5 Rs. 5

NT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

UBLIC NOTICES.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

IS HEREBY for the al information of ients that EMOVED from Gate Street HE "UNIV BUILDING" i Patel Stree 49-51, (Hong k Lane), P

KANJI & CO., Inssurance Agents. C10292

S FOR POONA RACES.

BOMBAY TO POONA AND BACK.

TAXIS for Poona Races at Rs. 25 per head including return journey to Bombay. Bookings on previous days during Office hours at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, and at 12 Murzban Road, Fort.

Meals supplied at Railway Tariff Rates on both the journeys.

For particulars apply to:—

SHAW & CO., Managing Agents. he Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service Ltd.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921, the Company will vacate the present Offices from Canada Building, Home Street and will occupy new Offices at 1st Floor Dadyseth's House, 25, Waudby Road; Fort, Bombay.

For the Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited, HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July, 1921. C10192

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khaki Bubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp ed Agave Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board, BURN & COMPANY, Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 1st July, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting a vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, and (b) Election of a representative on the Board.

2 Letter from Mr. Ichhashankar Bholabhoy—Regarding the Standard Rent of a room at No. 317, Bhoiwadi Cross Road, Parel.

3 (a) Letter from Mr. S. K. Bole, President of a meeting of mill-hands held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha—Requesting the Corporation to introduce free and compulsory primary education as early as possible in the City and (b) Letter from the Honorary Secretary, People's Union—To the same effect

4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Pranirakshak Sanstha, Dhulia—Requesting that the sale of liquor may be prohibited within the City.

5. Letters from Mr. Vithal Ramkrishna Rawji and Mr. Balaram Jagannath—Regarding the supply of water to the residents of Parel Village

6. Letters from Messrs. B A. Kayum and Co and from the Agents, Gahagan Paint and Varnish Company—Complaining about the irregularities in the telephone service in the City.

7. Letter from Mr. Chotalal Ishwardas Parekh—Protecting against the proposed provision of a park in Mahim in connection with the Mahim Development Scheme.

8. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Young Parsi Cricket Club—Regarding the watering of certain cricket pitches.

9 Letter from Mr. Makhdoom Mahomed Ismail and others—Regarding the condition of House No. 78, Ripon Cross Lane, and of the water-closets thereat.

10. Letter from Mr. Mahadeo Gopinath Joshi—Regarding the nuisance caused by a fire-wood depot in the vicinity of his house at No 595, Lady Jamsetji Road, Sewanath P.

11. Letter from Mr. V. Grant-in-aid Vaidya Bar-at-Law, Chairman, the question Schools Association—Regarding to private Primary Schools in the City.

12. Letter (in Gujarathi) from Mr. Makanji Haribhai—Suggesting that there should be a uniform standard of weights and measures all throughout the Country.

13. Memorandum from Mr. D Gholap, President of a Meeting of the Depressed Classes held at Parel—Forwarding certain resolutions passed at the meeting regarding the the education of the boys and girls of the depressed classes, etc.

14. Letter from Mr. K. V. Deshmukh and others regarding the supply of water at Sanitorium Building at Matunga.

15. Letters from Mr. M. A. Cashmirwalla and others and from Mr. Ahmed Ghulam Mohiuddin Munavar and others—Protesting against proposal to locate a pumping station at Anton Hill.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

16. Recommending approval to the work of constructing latrines and urinals with caretaker's quarters at Abdul Rahiman Street being carried out at a cost of Rs. 33,769-8-10

17. Recommending approval to the Rajabai Tower Clock being lighted with electricity in lieu of gas and to the average monthly cost thereof estimated at Rs. 75 being met out of Municipal Funds.

18-19. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget Transfers.

20. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. V. S. Shirsat, Acting Road Inspector, D. Ward, as a special case, for the purchase of a motor cycle in connection with his official duties.

21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 127-12-0 to meet the arrears of increased wages to the staff engaged in the G. I. P. Railway Company for sealing ghee tins during the months of April to August 1919.

22. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 5,800 to meet excess expenditure due to the large supply of doses of Plague Prophylactic Vaccine.

23. Recommending sanction to certain District Nurses who were deputed to attend on patients suffering from plague and other diseases at the Maratha Hospital being paid a conveyance allowance of Rs. 3 per diem each during the respective periods of their deputation.

24. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to accept with thanks the offer made by Mr. Mancherji Pestonji Choksey, of his premises No. 11, Elphinstone Road, Parel, for purposes of maintaining a charitable dispensary to be named Bai Goolbai Pestonji Choksey Charitable Dispensary.

25. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the nuisance caused by coal dust on Parel Road near the Byculla Goods Yard, Dr. F. N. Bisni and others and Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 675 to meet excess expenditure due to the repairs done to the iron chairs at the Tank Bunder Hindu Cemetery.

27. Recommending a grant of Rs. 167-0-1 to meet the payment of the compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Atmaram Sazba, peon in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

28. Recommending an advance of Rs. 50,000 to supplement the grant for extra and overtime labour at Municipal Workshops.

29. Recommending that a letter from Mr. J. S. Billimoria and others regarding supply of water at Abdulla Haji Dawood Building at Chinchpokli be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

30. Recommending that a letter from Mr. A. C. Das, regarding the condition of the dormitory of the Central Technological Institute at Byculla, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

31. Recommending that a letter from Mr. S. S. Bhagwat, regarding the condition of house No. 419, Thakurdwar be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

32. Recommending an advance of Rs. 9,746, for the purchase of certain drainage stores.

33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,697-4-0 to meet the payment of the rebate due to the Bombay Port Trust for the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 for lighting an area at the ferry steamer wharf

34. Recommending that in reply to her letter, regarding short supply of water at premises Nos. 106-110, Samuel Street (Wadgadi), Bai Soonderbai, daughter of Mr. Damji Naranji, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

35. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the regulation of traffic along the road constructed by the Port Trustees by the side of the west compound wall of the P. and O. Company's premises at Mazagaon, Mr Purshottam Shivramjee Davare and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

36. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the nuisance caused by a heap of waste matter collected at the back of premises No. 400, Khara Kuva, Shaik Memon Street, Mr. N N. Vakil and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

37. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at his residence on Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, Mr. Jamasetji F Suklatwalla be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

38. Recommending that letters from Mr. Abdool Latiff Hajl Haroon, Mr. Tadrudi Abdulla Koor and Mr. Javant G. Rele, re- ding a fire which occurred in Zakaria id Street on the 5th February 1921, and

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. (Contd.)

the storage of petrol in buildings used for residential purposes and the Commissioner's report thereon, be referred for consideration and report to the Committee regarding the storage of inflammable and objectionable articles in the City.

39. Recommending that a letter from Mr. D. J. Javery, regarding the supply of water to the 5th floor of Mr. Bomanji Palkhiwala's house, Dhobi Talao, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

40. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Pirozshah D. Shroff and others regarding insufficient supply of water at their house No. 47, 3rd Marine Street, Dhobi Talao, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

41. Recommending acceptance of an offer from Government to sell to the Municipality the plot of land along Cruickshank Road for the extension of the Municipal Office for a lump sum of Rs. 1,68,266-4-0

42. Regarding the provision of tanks on the ground floor of houses from which water could be pumped up to the tanks provided for flushing purposes.

43. Recommending sanction to permission being granted to the Engineer, C. I. Trust, to lay a single line of railway along the Western side of Sion Agra Road and a level crossing across the roadway.

44. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

45. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

46. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

47. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

48. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city from the various lakes.

49. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1921.

50. Forwarding for approval 14 preliminary detailed estimates aggregating Rs. 4,28,74,604 covering all the remaining sections of the Tansa Completion Works.

51. Regarding the work done by the Assistant Engineer, Roads, since the date of his arrival, etc.

52. Regarding the question of closing the whole width of roads while under repairs.

53. Requesting sanction to the payment, out of the Municipal Fund, of the Sanitary Surveyors' Examination fees of candidates who are out-door Inspectors, Supervisors or Overseers in the Municipal Health Department.

54. Requesting sanction to a strip of Municipal land to the north of Mahalaxmi Railway station being exchanged for a strip of Government land for the construction of a storm water drain thereon.

55. Regarding the reasons for the delay in carrying out the improvement of all private streets in the City.

56. Regarding a proposal to issue licenses for hawking or exposing for sale in any public place or street any article whether for human consumption or not.

57. Requesting approval to new covered storm water drains being laid in masonry from Keshavji Naik's fountain Dongri Street to Carnac Road.

58. Regarding the inadequate fines imposed by Magistrates in cases of import of contraband meat.

59. Recommending an increment of Rs. 200 from 1st July 1921 July 1922 being granted to Rs. 200 from 1st [illegible], acting Executive Engineer.

60. Regarding advantages to be derived by replacing the vertical gas burners by inverted ones in the City, measures necessary to

61. Regarding the defective arrangements improved lighting, ventilation and means communication inside the existing cloth markets in the City.

62—63. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of offers of the owners of properties in connection with their acquisition for widening and improving Lady Jamsetji Road.

64. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer of the owner of a property in connection with its acquisition for the De Lisle Road Extension Scheme.

65. Regarding the systematic examination of all the underground water mains and service pipes in the city by means of stethoscopes and Deacon's waste detecting meters.

66. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 90 being paid to Ganpat Babaji, late Sluiceman in the Water Department.

67. Requesting that the sanction already given to water being supplied to the Thana Municipality be extended so as to cover water supplied to the Municipality from July to 14th July 1921.

68. Requesting approval to a [illegible] twelve a mile being levied for [illegible] Municipal ambulances for the [illegible] patients from places beyond the Island.

69. Reporting on a proposal [illegible] after Superintendent for planting [illegible] the roadside trees in the city.

70. Submitting a proposal [illegible] funds collected to commemorate [illegible] to the lency Lord Willingdon in [illegible] for the recreation of the working classes.

71. Regarding the discontinuance of elephant rides to the public at the Victoria Gardens.

72. Requesting sanction to an [illegible] with the Development Director for the supply of water to Salsette bay from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes and certain conditions.

73. Forwarding a notification of election of Mr. Mangeshrao Anandrao Dabholkar to be a Councillor.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

74. Enquiring as to the line of action Corporation wish Government to take for the prevention of professional beggars in the City.

75. Forwarding Government Gazette containing the proposed removal of the Cages of prostitutes from Falkland Road, Grant Road, etc.

76. Regarding the provision of adequate means of rapid transit between the City and the Suburban Area.

77. Letter from Lt.-Col. H. [illegible] Applying for leave of absence to attend Corporation meetings.

78. Letter from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution appreciating his services

79. Letter from the Hon. Secretary, Municipal Reform Association—Forwarding copy of the Third Annual Report of the Association.

80. Bombay Improvement Trust Scheme—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.

81. Schools Committee's proceedings—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

82. Appointment of an Arbitrator to the Tribunal of Appeal.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

83. Intimating that the appointment of Municipal Auditors will expire in March 1922.

84. Reporting the decision arrived at in the Committee in regard to the question of drawing up maxima and minima for the number of liquor shops in various wards.

85—86. Submitting (85) [illegible] gets transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (86) a statement showing the action taken by the Corporation on the Committee's recommendations.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

87. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—Seconded by Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. (Contd.)

ing Messrs Gulabchand Devchand and Hansraj Pragji Thackersey to be members of the Committee regarding the amendment of the Municipal Law so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations, etc.

88. From Dr. D. A. D'Monte, seconded by Mr. N. M. Joshi—For appointing Dr. A. G. Viegas to be a member of the Roads Committee.

89. From Mr. B. N. Motivala, seconded by Dr. M. B. Velkar and supported by Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. Jafferbhai A. Lalljee, Mr. A. E. Fazla, Dr. Pomsey Hirji Meisheri, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. M. M. Kamdar, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Major C. Fernandes, Dr. A. A. Gaya, Mr. R. K. Peerbhoy and Mr. Mahomed Ismail Curtay—For appointing a Committee to take certain measures bringing about total prohibition of the liquor and toddy by the people in the

90. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia.—For a report regarding measures proposed taken for remedying the inconvenience ed by the flooding of certain parts of northern part of the City.

91.—From Dr. Dinsha [illegible] Master—For inviting the Commissioner to certain traps and rat-poisons cities of England.

92. From Mr. N. M. [illegible] requesting the Secretary to submit to the Corporation a quarterly statement of outstanding references made to various Committees of the Corporation.

93. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For appointing Dr. Accacio G. Viegas and Mr. Saleshoy K. Barodawalla to be members of the Committee regarding measures to be taken to meet the growing liabilities of the Corporation.

94. From Mr. A. E. Fazla, seconded by Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For obtaining from the Commissioner certain particulars with regard to a water connection given to a Rubber Factory at Antop Hill by the Port Trust through their water mains, etc.

95. (a) From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E., seconded by Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle and (b) from Mr. Bramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr R. B. Mantri—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas.

96. From Dr. Moreshwar C Javle, seconded by Mr. R. B. Mantri—For appointing Mr. Mangeshrao Anandrao Dabholkar to be a member of certain Committees.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

97. Regarding the appointment of 10 more district nurses in the Health Department.

97. Regarding the question of the furtherance of Primary Education in the City and altering the constitution of the Schools Committee and its methods of working generally.

99. Regarding a suggestion for opening Municipal English Teaching Schools for the benefit of the children of the Indian Catholics.

100. Regarding the appointment of 4 additional members on the Schools Committee.

101. Regarding tenders for the works in connection with the Tansa Completion Scheme.

102. Regarding the question of utilizing sea water for watering roads, flushing drains, etc., in the City.

103. Regarding the acquisition of certain properties at the junction of Abdul Rehman Street and Kalbadevi and Mumbadevi Roads.

104. Regarding the question of allowing houses to be built to a height of more than 70 feet.

105. Regarding and application from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, for an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 from the Municipality for each welfare which may be established by the Society.

106. Regarding a suggestion made by Government in regard to the qualification of a voter in the Municipal Elections.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1921.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOW possible to extend the hours of water supply and until further notice a supply of water will be given in the following localities at the hour stated. These supply hours will be adhered to as far as practicable.

Ward.	Locality.	Morning Supply.	Evening Supply.
A	Fort and Colaba	5 to 10	4-30 to 1 a.m.
B	Bhendi Bazar, Pydhoni, Abdul Rehman Street Mandvi, Dongri Etc. ..	3-30 to 8-30.	4-30 to 7 p.m.
	[illegible]dvi, Dhobi Talao, [illegible]es, C.P. Tank, [illegible]c. ..	do.	do.
	[illegible]di, Tardeo ..	do.	do.
	[illegible] ..	do.	do.

P

THE

NOTIC th Compal of Aug By

Bomba

[illegible] Henceforward [illegible] with Mr. Abdool [illegible] Mahamedally and he is the sole proprietor. The firm will be now named only ABDOOL MOOSAIN MAHAMEDALLY. E962

Dated 1st August, 1921.

M. KANJI & CO., Managing Agents. C10303

SECOND HAND ELECTRIC PLANT FOR SALE.

EXCELLENT for Mill lighting: Two complete Generating Sets by W. H. ALLEN & CO. Each set capable of running 1500/1600 20 Watt lamps. 30/32 K. W. 80 volts. Low voltage means less danger from fire and accidents.

These plants are in excellent condition and are being sold cheap.

For further particulars apply:—

WISE, ROBINSON & HUGHES, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. C10297

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINING & WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company which was called on 29th July, 1921, is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY the 10th day of August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The business notified for transaction at the Meeting of 29th July, 1921, will be transacted at the adjourned Meeting on 10th August, 1921.

HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO., Agents. C10287

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

and

THE EASTERN PETROLEUM AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

11, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the London Board of Directors subscription list for Eastern Petroleum and Finance Company will remain open till the 15th August, 1921.

By Order, S. S. PANTHAKY, Local Secretary.

Bombay, 29th July, 1921. C10298

NOTICE.

RE: THE INDIAN COMPANYS ACT VII OF 1913.

and

RE: THE EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD. (In voluntary liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 22nd of August, 1921, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, (if any) to the undersigned the Liquidator of the said company, at his office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so, required by notice in writing from the Liquidator are by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts are proved.

The 24th day of August, 1921, at 1 o'clock in the noon, at the office of the said Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated at Bombay, 29th July, 1921.

(Sd.) H. M. MEHTA, Liquidator. C10289

THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT & OIL WORKS LTD.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL TING of the Shareholders of the above ny will be held on THURSDAY, the ugust, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the red Office of the Company, 11, Love ear Byculla Bridge), Byculla, Bombay, act the following business:—

receive and adopt the Directors' port and Audited Statement of ounts upto 31st March 1921.

appoint Auditors and to fix their uneration.

confirm the appointment of Sir haw E. Wacha as a Director of the any.

point two Directors who retire by n but they are eligible for re- n.

nsact any other business the an may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board, WACHA DOSHI & CO., Agents.

July, 1921. C10265

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921, large crowds of people are anticipated at the Kennedy Sea face on Chowpatty from about 5 p.m. onwards in connection with the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak.

The public driving between Malabar Hill and Queen's Road, if they wish to avoid the risk of their carriages being held up, are advised to proceed by Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station and Kennedy Bridge, and vice, versa, or along Gowalia Tank Road and Kennedy Bridge and vice versa.

R. L. McCULLOCH, Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 30th July, 1921. C10304

LEGAL NOTICES.

APOLOGY.

To

NIPPON MENKWA KABUSHIKI KAISHA, (Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.) BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

You having expressed your intention to institute legal proceedings against us for having exhibited and sold inferior Grey Cotton Shirtings bearing Nos. 8706, 5252, 5625 and 3449, respectively as the Cotton Grey Shirtings imported by you an imitation of your goods which you import and of which you have the exclusive agency, we hereby express our regret that we have infringed your rights and we apologise to you therefor. We undertake to destroy all such marks in our possession. We also undertake never to sell any more of such goods bearing the said marks or any of them. We desire to express to you our deep sorrow that we have sold or disposed of such cotton Shirtings and we hereby offer the fullest apology to you in our power and trust that you will not take any proceedings against us. We agree to pay you the sum of Rs. 250 to cover any profits which we may have made on the sale of such goods and any other damages to which you may be entitled and also all costs incurred by you including the costs of your publishing this apology for one week in any two English and two Vernacular papers which you may select. We authorise you to make such use of the apology as you may think necessary.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1921.

One anna Stamp.

(Sd.) ODHAVJI KESHAVJI'S signature. C10282

Telephone Message

John—Hallo!

Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced

J.—Yes.

H.—Is your kit all right?

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried DODHY & SONS? Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.

J.—Do they undertake REPAIR also?

H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my bat repaired from them.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208. Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0. Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0. Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 79, Medows St, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply to Box No. 7002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R947

WANTED—An ARTIST for Photo Zinco Block studio with knowledge of line and colour work for a printing press. Apply Box No. 7014, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 970

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9880

WANTED—AGENTS for provinces all over India to sell Pfaff Sewing Machines, German Make. Price suitable, Terms net cash. BELL & CO., LTD., Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
A R914

WANTED—A PRESS MANAGER and a REPORTER with previous experience in newspaper office, for Rangoon Daily News State qualifications and salary required. Indians preferred. Apply MANAGER, Daily News, Rangoon.
A C10223

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENTS for selling shares of dividend paying respectable Companies on salary, T. A. and commission on guaranteed business. Apply MITRA & SONS, Managing Agents, 2/1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A C10222

WANTED—One CLEVER TEACHER, knowing Gujarati, to teach English Correspondence daily for one hour near Pydhownie from 10 to 11 p.m. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Apply Box No. 7012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R963

WANTED—Very energetic and pushing TRAVELLING AGENTS to secure orders for Rustomji's Law of Limitation (3rd edition) from lawyers in Bombay Presidency. Apply immediately to EMPIRE LAW PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Charing Cross, Lahore.
A R 967

WANTED—Experienced MANAGER for Spinning and Weaving Mill in upcountry. None but long experienced who holds best knowledge of spinning and mechanical need apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 6992, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10243

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS for a First Class Indian Bank in Bombay, preferably with experience of Foreign Exchange business. Good salary and prospects to experienced and qualified men. Apply Box No. 7015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 972

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—3 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Malaria duty in Savantvadi State. Appointments temporary for one year to start with. No private practice permitted. All Malaria cases to be treated free. Pay Rs. 75 consolidated, plus Rs. 15 Travelling Allowance. Those who know Marathi and can give lantern lectures on Malaria will be given preference. Apply sharp to the undersigned. M. B. RANE, Administrator, Savantvadi.
A C10272

WANTED—A BRAZIER or TINSMITH MISTRI on Rs. 45 per mensem for Kirkee Arsenal. Appointment permanent and pensionable. Only those with very good experience in that line will be accepted, and will be on probation for 3 months, age limit between 25 to 30. Candidates should be able to read and write English slightly and keep simple accounts. Applications should be sent accompanied by copies of testimonials to the CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, KIRKEE.
A C10306

WANTED—A GRADUATE of an English or Indian University with Honours in Geology on Rs. 300—50/2—500 (Osmania rupees) for Geological Survey Work in the Hyderabad (Deccan) State: 5 years' practical experience is essential. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Secretary to Government for the Departments of Industries and Commerce, etc., Hyderabad (Deccan), before the 31st August, 1921. The selected candidate will have to serve on probation for six months.
A C10299

WANTED—An experienced HEAD CLERK for the office of the undersigned. Pay from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. Those who have previous experience in the working of P. W. D. and District Boards will be preferred. Applications with copies of testimonials of up-to-date service should reach the undersigned by the 7th of August, 1921. DIVISIONAL LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, Nerbudda Division, Hoshangabad, the 22nd July, 1921.
A C10212

WANTED—CLERKS for Kirkee Arsenal, in the first instance for temporary employment and eventually for permanent employment on passing departmental entrance examination. New time scale of pay Rs. 40—4—80, efficiency bar 83—3—125. No war or other allowances admissible in Kirkee. On permanent appointment they will come on the I. O. D., Cadre when they will be liable for general and Field Service either in or out of India and will be required to sign an agreement to that effect before appearing for the departmental examination. Only those who have passed School Final, Matriculation or S. S. L. C. examination and are not over 25 years of age, are eligible for employment and only such need apply in writing to C. O. O., Kirkee Arsenal, supported by copies of certificates of education, employment (if any), and character, so as to reach him on or before the 5th August, 1921.
A C10271

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED TUITIONS by an experienced Undergraduate. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 6054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R965

A Parsi, High Court Vakil, with 20 years' experience of an Assistant in a Solicitors' Office is open for engagement as a SECRETARY or MANAGER of Estates or in any other similar capacity. Write to Box No. 7013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R964

A young Indian of a high family is desirous of some suitable EMPLOYMENT. Is well educated, of good manners and appearance, zealous and very hard worker. Has good handwriting, knows double entry book keeping to perfection. Neat and accurate Typist, willing to go abroad. Apply M. A. GHANI, C/o Post Master, Guna Caut., Central India.
B C10269

WANTED—POST as ACCOUNTANT or CORRESPONDING CLERK (English Marathi, Hindi) retired Jemadar, served in great war discharged as permanently disabled by Medical Board on injury pension. Is still willing to serve in any capacity to support his family of 5 children. Apply Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOP in Hornby Road, measuring about 350. Rent moderate. Apply DIGAN BROS., 187, Hornby Road.
C R917

CHAGLA MANZIL TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, Upper Floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club, Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharak Bazaar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, DADAR.
C R921

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C 9690

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi.
C R886

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, OFFICE-ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in the KARTIKI BUILDING, Kazi Syed Street near Carnac Bridge. Apply within Room No. 13; or Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Bombay, No. 7.
C R 949

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—B. S. A CABRIOLETT KNIGHT ENGINE ELECTRIC LIGHTS, &c., excellent condition. Insured for Rs. 12,500. Will sell cheap offers. Apply K. S. R. "Mount View," Hughes Road, Bombay.
J R931

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 85 two seater, new paint, hood tyres, battery, etc. First class condition, complete with monsoon covers, etc., Rs. 3,900. Apply K. S. R., "Mount View", Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA R932

HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE COMBINATION. New Strumy Archer Three Speed hub. Specially built Torpedo sporting side Car. For inspection and particulars apply to K. and G. Co., New Queens Road, Bombay.
J A R932

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9890

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—SECOND HAND, in running order, a 14 inches English flour mill with English 5 H. P. electric motor A. C. Apply Box No. 7010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R968

FOR SALE—One 2½ B. H. P. Clayton CRUDE OIL ENGINE with three Water Tanks, oil receiver, and silencer, complete and in good working order. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 6093, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10244

FOR SALE.—One STEAM ENGINE, complete with slide valve automatic Piston. Working Horse Power 350 Cylinder diameter. High Pressure 17. Low Metal Pressure diameter 32" stroke 4 ft. Revolution 64 per minute. Pressure 125 of JOHN WILLIAM of ROCHDALE. Fly wheel 16 ft. diameter of 11 Rope. For particulars apply to Mr. LUKMANJI TEABHAI, Bhindi Bazaar, Gujar Street, Bombay 9.
K C10183

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

BOOKS TO BANISH MISERY FROM THE WORLD.—If you want to enjoy PEACE OF MIND, read these Books:—(1) GANDHISM or the Royal Road to Happiness (Rupee One); (2) NEO-GANDHISM or Heaven on earth (Rupee One); (3) AT THE FEET OF MAHATMA GANDHI or the Joys of Renunciation and other Essays (Rupee One). The above Prices are exclusive of postage. A. S. MONEY & CO., 14 Sambier Street, MADRAS.
B

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—(Excluding Sind) with a map by PRALHAD C. DIVANJI, M.A., LL.M., Sub-Judge Amalner a highly useful work of reference for Government officers travelling agents of business firms, excusion parties and others. Sanctioned by the D.P.I. (High Court, Supdg Engineers, Deccan Irrigation and Central Division, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Minister of Education, Baroda State, and several other departmental heads. Favorably reviewed by the "Bom. Chronicle" and the "Modern Review" Can be had of the Author at Amalner and Messrs. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Thacker & Co., Booksellers, Bombay; Messrs. Mohanlal M. Shah, Booksellers, Lohri Para, Baroda; The ORIENTAL BOOK AGENCY, 5, Shanwar Peth, Poona, Price Rs. 4 Postage extra.
L R 604

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST as a PARTNER with one lac of rupees for a best trading concern. Apply Box No. 6095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10266

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

MERCANTILE FIRMS of good standing interested in Sole Agency for best Sheffield make stainless cutlery and superior find of full hollow ground razors may correspond immediately with Box No. 7003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R942

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have DISPENSED with the services of our Mehtajee PERMANAND PITAMBER, an inhabitant of Amarali, from Friday, the 29th of July, 1921, inclusive, and we shall, therefore, not be responsible for any dealings by him after he has left our service.

(Sd.) DADA MAHOMED & CO.,
Timber Merchant.
159, Khuduck,
Pydowni, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to all concerned that under mutual understanding Mr. KEVALCHAND K. MEHTA, of Ahmedabad, is the Sole Proprietor of and the only party responsible for all or any of the property dues and debts of Messrs. C. Parikh & Co., on and after the 31st of July, 1921.

C. PARIKH & CO.
Gheekanta Road,
Ahmedabad, 28th July, 1921.
C10301

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WANTED

TWO ASSISTANT PROFESSORS of Zoology for the Zoological Section of the Benares Hindu University. Starting salary in the grade of Rs. 150-15-300. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the PRO-VICE CHANCELLOR, Hindu University, BENARES.
C10092

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of Section 23, Schedule II. of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, it is hereby notified that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, 1921, at 10-30 a.m. for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1921 and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Managing Governor.
C10234

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Administrator-General of Bombay has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kazi Syed Street, otherwise called "Khand Bazar", outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 715-715, New No. 6431, Old Survey No. 511, and New Survey No. 2582, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1354-55, Street Nos. 110-112-112A, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Kazi Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Jetha Lusha and on or towards the South by the property of Memon Haji Saboo Siddick, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1921.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10291

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 223 of 1921.

RAMCHANDER BHUGWANDAS, of Bombay Marwady Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as merchants and Commission Agents in the name of Ramchander Soyani, at Kelbadevi Road ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) DHANRAJ DEWKARAN, (2) PRALADH DHANRAJ, of Bombay, Marwady Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Samelya in Sailana State, and (3) BHIKHULAL MOHANLAL, Marwady Inhabitant, residing at Bengrody in Sailana State, doing business in partnership in the name of Paliwal and Co., at Samalya ..... Defendants.

THE plaintiff claims from the defendants the sum of Rs. 7,652 as per particulars annexed to the plaint with interest thereon and costs of this suit. The abovenamed defendants 2 and 3 are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court on the 16th day of August, 1921, in person or by Advocate to answer any question that they may have to say to the claim of the plaintiff abovenamed. Witness Sir N. C. Macleod Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, this 27th day of January, 1921.

(Sd.) D. V. KHAREGALAWALLA.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Dated 25th January, 1921.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C10300

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2917 of 1921.

THAKAR BHAGVANDAS TRICAMDAS, of Bombay, Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Clavel Street, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

GORE MOHANLAL CUVERJI, of Bombay, Brahamin Hindu Inhabitant, last residing at Bhatwady, Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

To,

GORE MOHANLAL CUVERJI,

the defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has brought this suit against you in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay praying that you may be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 2,250-5-6 being the amount of deficit arising from auction sale of a dodge taxi car No. 3185, pledged by you to him and sold by Public Auction by reason of your failure to redeem it with interest on Rs. 2,107-6 at 6½ per cent. per annum from 1st July, 1921, till judgment, the costs of this suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. per annum and that you are summoned to appear in the High Court on the 9th day of August, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock (S. T.), in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and that the day fixed for your appearance as above stated is appointed for the final disposal of the suit and that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1921.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C10296

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 105 TONS ABOUT BURMA AND CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK SQUARES.

By the order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited on account and risk of Haji Bachoo Waraya and Sons, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewree Timber Pond at the Jeitha of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Company Limited, the following:—
76 teak squares measuring tons 49—7-10-9.
200 teak squares measuring tons 56—23-1-9.
The particulars of the goods may be inspected at the office of the above Company at York Building, Hornby Road during the office one hours.
A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st August 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys cupboards, bookstands, full sizes Chubb's safes etc.
By the order of the insurance company concerned:—
7 broken tanks.
By the order of the party concerned:—
3 full size Chubb's safes.
2 Kitson lights with tank.
By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr. Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the deceased Mr. C. R. Bean, late estate—wearing apparels, tin trunks, linen bags, shoe, etc.
By the order of Messrs. Rajli Bros. a big lot mulls, nensukh, dhoties etc.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES OF CANVAS 24" BY 36 YARDS ARRIVED PER S S VAZIN AND FREINFELS.

By the order of Messrs D. J. Mistry and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Khimji Liladhar and Co. of Jackaria Masjid, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st August 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
D B L 21 11—827/832-6 bales of Canvas 24" by 36 yards per s.s. Vazin.
833/835—3 bales of Canvas 24" by 36 yards per s.s. Freinfels.
A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4087

AUCTION SALE OF FLAT, ROUND AND SQUARE STEEL BARS, STEEL ANGLES AND C. I. PIPES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd August, 1921 at 3 p.m. by order of The B. I. S. N. Coy., Ld., at their premises Nicol Road, the following goods.
440 Flat, 116 Round, 31 Square Steel Bars, 5 Bdles Angles, 3 Bdles and 13 C. I. Pipes, 2 Steel Rails.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT RIVER CRAFT: VIZ:—PADDLE STEAMER NO. 8 "REBEL": MOTOR LIGHTER NO. 10: HOSPITAL MOTORS NOS. 5 AND 6 AND ONE 19 FEET ANCHOR BOAT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. on behalf of the Imperial Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 15th August 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the abovementioned River Craft now lying at Hog Island in Bombay Harbour.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE of about 63 tons Molmien first-class selected teak squares.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co, will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand and on account and at the risk of Vully Mahomed JoJosab Guljar:—
About 50 tons Molmien firstclass selected teak squares, above 10 feet, G R & Co.
About 13 tons teak squares above 15 feet, F N

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE of about 24 tons scantlings.
On THUESDAY, the 4th August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand at his Jatha at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of Vully Mahomed Joosab Guljar:—
About 12 tons Rangoon teak scantlings above 15 feet, 5 x 3, R K B B
About 11 tons teak scantlings above 15 feet 6 x 3, M R B

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 621 KEGS AMERICAN WIRE NAILS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurji Belvedere Road, Mazagon, the following.
By order of the Bank concerned.
621 kegs each 112 lbs. wire nails Flat Countersunk, Chequered Head sizes 1 by 14; 1½ by 14; 1¼ by 14; 1 3/4 by 14; 1½ by 13; 2 by 12; 2½ by 11; 3 by 10; 2½ by 10.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st August, 1921.

ENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Emeralds, and Pearl Ornaments and Gold and Silver Coins.
Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 1st of August, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the Mortgagor the following:—
One box ivory gangifa, gold gilied tibetan figures of tara and mahadeove, old gold coins gold enamelled Dara, one lot of silver coins, gold bracelets, emerald pendants, pearl necklace, one ring with fine diamonds, ring with diamonds and rubies, long gold chain, one earring with pearl and diamond, one lot gold enamelled articles, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
ON MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Ballard Pier, 1st floor of the Pathe Building all the nearly new office furnitures such as large and small writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, book stands, on iron safe on stand by Hamilland 9 Plain oblong tables (can be used as a dinning table) one Remington type writer, one Roneo duplicator, pigeon holes cupboard sliding door cupboard, bench, teapoys, large and small partitions fitted with glazed fasses, etc., etc. The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS
Under instructions from Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa, Estate Manager to His Highness the Aga Khan, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 2nd August sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—
One two storeyed building No 10-16 at Dalal Street opposite the Old Share Bazar, built on an area of about 800 square yards.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Bullocks, Cow, Bullock-Carts, Rubber Tyre vis-a vis, Miscellaneous Articles and large sheds of corrugated sheets for removal.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver in Suit No. 392 of 1921 (Mahomed Jama and others v/s Rehematbai and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpoogly Kalachowki Road, opposite New Union Flour Mill, the following:—
8 bullocks, 1 cow, 4 bullock-carts, 3 temporary corrugated iron sheets-sheds, one vis-a-vis iron implements, and tools, old tin drums, old iron pieces and scraps, water pipes, bundles of wire ropes, wooden poles, broken wooden tables, cupboards and chairs, old harness, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASKS ALEZERINE RED, 20 P C PASTE, I P QUALITY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljji & Co, Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. Narandas Bhawanji & Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY the 8th day of August, 1921, at the Vendors' godown at DeSouza Street, Vadgadi sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods at the risk and on account of the defaulting purchaser Goli Sadashivayya Piralawalla.
20 casks Alezerine red 20 P C paste, I P quality each cask weighing about 4 cwts.
For further particulars applications may be made to the Vendors or their Attorneys, Messrs. Mehta Laljji and Co. at their office Nos. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1921.

Income Tax. . .
& Super Tax
Statute ements of Account
prepar ts of Books of
Firms TAKEN
B OSAR
ntant
IAL COL
BOMBA

AMUSEMENTS.

THE STORY OF AN ACCIDENTAL HONNYMOON!

That describes Madge Kennedy's latest comedy-dramitic triumph

"Through the Wrong Door"
(5 Reels. 5,000 feet)

Which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week.

A Romantic Tale of the Girl who dared! It is a Goldwyn Picture!

"Through the Wrong Door"

Featuring the pretty, winsome Star

MADGE KENNEDY

Five acts of Romance, adventure and daystery!

The Mysterious Isabelle is romantic and Mventurous. She would rather engage Dan Cupid to a fight to a finish than partake of the most mellow tid-bits in the market!

Have you ever blundered into a wrong apartment at the witching hour of mid night? That's just what happens to Madge Kennedy in this Goldwyn Picture, A story of false steps and honest hearts, Thrills galore—romance aplenty!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.

NEARLY MARRIED!

Four Shows Daily; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week the 6 further parts of the Semi-final Week of their splendid Society Serial

"THE LURKING PERIL"

Featuring the popular stars

GEORGE LARKIN AND ANNE LUTHER

(Episodes 11-12 and 13 are screened this Week)

The Programme includes the Grand Funeral Procession Film of the

LATE MR. TILAK

and also a 2-Reel Comedy: "HIS SCHOOLDAYS" Featuring the "King of the Comedians.

Larry Semon

Five Shows To-day at 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

Grand Programme. Grand Programme.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE
TO
Lokmanya Tilak

Scenes at his funeral Procession a fine film with

Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers

You will be thrilled, chilled and held breathless as you watch the startling transformation of a man into demon right before your eyes. Every minute will hold you breathless with deeds of daring, romance and mystery.

SHOWS at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

IMPERIAL

TO NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FOURTH WEEK
Episode 10th Shote in the Dark
" 11th The Other Woman
THRILLS! ROMANCE! ADVENTURE
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
HIS BEST GIRL
Pollard Comedy
TIME Daily 7; Saturday 5; Sunday 3

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

NOTICE.

Owing to the WRAGGLE TAGGLES Season being cancelled, there will be a CINEMA VARIETY SEASON instead.

6-30—TWICE NIGHTLY—9-45

CHAPLIN

VARIETY SEASON.

A Riotous Burlesque of a Cinema Studio:

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

"Behind the Screen"
"Behind the Screen"

PATHE PICTORIAL.

"AROUND THE TOWN"

An Unique Cinema Novelty

VOD-O-VIL MOVIES

A Complete Variety Show in the Reel.

"TALLY HO!"

The first complete picture of an English Fox Hunt from start to finish. Exciting Scenes of daring riding in a famous Hunting Country.

From "THE MEET to the KILL."

POPULAR PRICES.

LOOK OUT FOR

DEMPSEY

VERSUS

CARPENTIER

In the Greatest Fistic Event of the age

THE EMPIRE.

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

AN ALL BRITISH PRODUCTION:

"UNMARRIED."
"UNMARRIED."
"UNMARRIED."

"Why was 'Unmarried' written?" many people interested in Granger's first British production have asked. "What," it has been asked, "is the purpose of the play?" In a single phrase the betterment of childhood, the interest, in the main, of the POOR MOTHER.

A Compelling Photo-Play in 6 Reels, Featuring

GERALD DU MAURIER

AND

MALVINA LONGFELLOW

The following well-known people who have lent their support to this Great British Photo-play appear in the film

"Unmarried".

Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Gladys Cooper, Earl of Craven, Dennis Eadie, Lady Diana Cooper, Norman Forbes, Lady Hamar Greenwood, Mabel Russel, Viola Tree, Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher Julia James, Dr. Saleeby and W. B. Maxwell.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.

Simon Vandalour
EDMUND GWENN.
Cyril Myles
HAYFORD HOBBS.
Rev. ROLAND ALLINGTON
GERALD DU MAURIER.
VIVIEN (Jenny Allington's Daughter)
MARY GLYNNE.
JENNY ALLINGTON
MALVINA LONGFELLOW.

THE EMPRESS.

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE LAST FOUR EPISODES.

An Astounding Mystery Serial Drama

A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"The Phantom Foe"
"The Phantom Foe"

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises, Featuring the Beautiful Star

JUANITA HANSEN

AND

WARNER OLAND.

...h "SPIRITUALISM"
..."THE PHANTOM FOE'S BROTHER"
...HYPNOTIC ...RROR"
...TION"

America-India Export Import Co.

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street

BOMBAY No. 2.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, etc.

Prices on Application

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES

REMY MARTIN & Co's.

COGNAC BRANDY.

Used by ROYALTY.

Since

1738

Can be had or all dealers

Sole Agents.

JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co

BOMBAY.

Sole Agents N. WALTERS & Co, Princess Dock, Bombay.

The Greatest Friend of the Students,

Our World-renowned ATANKNIGRAH PILLS are the greatest Friend of Students as they sharpen the memory, refill the empty brain, impart fresh vigour and give tone to the entire system.

A TIN WITH 32 PILLS

Costs only a Rupee.

Vaidyo Shastri Manishankar Govindji,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, Kathiawar

Bombay- Kalbadevi

LIGHT OF HOPE TO THE INCURABLES.

LEPROSY. LEPROSY. LEPROSY.

PANDIT KRIPARAM SARMA

LEPROSY SPECIALIST NOW IN BOMBAY

To demonstrate the efficacy of his treatment Six Trial Cases are under treatment in the Acworth Leper Asylum.

Sample Medicine for Leucoderma Free.

Medicines for Cough, Asthma, Piles, (Blind and Bleeding), Hydrocele, and Sores of all kinds are also given away free.

No medicine given without seeing the Patient.

CONSULTATION FREE

VISITING HOURS BETWEEN 12 & 3 p. m.

All Communications should be made either in English or Hindi.

PANDIT KRIPARAM SARMA,

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal Mansion,

Narayan Dhabolkar Road,

Malabar Hill, BOMBAY.

KEEP YOUR EYE.

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our Lotus Honey Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.

Reg. S. 765

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

July 30

S S Dulemead, Pye, Durban
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Clan Lamont, Last, Glasgow

S S Dulemead:—The steamer Dulemead, 2,572 tons, Captain T Rye, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with a general cargo.

S S Clan Lamont:—The J F Company's steamer Clan Lamont, 2,285 tons, Captain F W Last, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 9558 tons, Captain W E Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

July 31

S S Queda, Prince, Rangoon
S S Epsona, Hunton, Batavia.
S S Risaldar, Hinton, Java.
S S Tevere, Quarantino Triestes
S S Ferrara, Stewert, Mahomerah
S S Skuld, Gabriclson, Bangkok

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kasado Maru for Kobe etc.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain E Prince, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Company's steamer Risaldar, 3,091 tons, Captain J C D Hinton, sailed yesterday for Java, with a general cargo.

S S Tevere:—The Lloyd Triestno Company's steamer Tevere, 4,441 tons, Captain G Quarantinlo, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 30.

S S Caledonia for London—8 cwt gum tragamath Esmail Naoroji and Co; 60 cwt Indian chutney N K Jussawalla; 1 bale woollen carpets King King & Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—120 bales cotton fly F F Campbell and Co; 73 bales cotton fly Walmer and Co; 60 bales cotton fly H K M Jetta and Co; 39 bales cotton fly H Halkisendas.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—55 bales cotton B Meyer and Co; 10001 groundnuts Janadas Corsondas and Co.

S S Massilia for Barcelona—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S City of Borda for Liverpool—57 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co.

S S City of Borda for Antwerp—330 bales cotton Patel Bros.

S S Wartarn for Hamburg—1672 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 500 cwt ajam seed D Bheut and Co; 120 bales cotton N V Dosa; 2 bales cotton Waste India Tanneries and Co; 1000 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa—8008 cwt linseed Societa Garnaria Italiana Ltd.

S S Hugli for New York—170 cwt gum kadya M Jafferbhoy.

S S Alipora for Kobe—62 bales cotton R D Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton Nippon Menkaw Kabushiki Kaisha;

S S Alipora for Shanghai—300 bales cotton R D Tata & Coo; 100 bales cotton Verdhuman Bros.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong—1000 h/s cotton R D Tata and Co Ltd; 628 h/s cotton I David.

S S Nagpur for Hongkong—3 cwt fish maws A M Hasam

S S Calcutta Maru for Hongkong—200 cwt cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Atak Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Nippon Menkaw Kabushi Kaisha.

IMPORTS

July 30.

S S Botton Abbey from Hamburg Agents:—E D Sassoon—4 cases glass pearls; 157 cases glass bangles; 50 cases glass ware; 40 cases slate pencils; 188 drums chloride of magnesum 1035 cases beer; 68 bales paper; 54 bales packing paper; 10 cases woollens; 500 bags loaf sugar; 1750 bags refined sugar; 13 cases perfumery; 183 bales blankets; 86 cases cottons; 145 cases cheese; 92 bales writing paper; 80 casks aniline colours; 29 cases aniline colour 47 cases cotton embroideries; 25 cases condensed milk;

S S Kohnan Maru from Singapore O S Kaisha—1560 bags sago flour; 39 bags iopioca flour; 238 bags betel nuts; 21 bags nutmegs; 100 bales badyan; 28 cases smeedish matches.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT

Opp. Empire Cinema,

Murzban Road, Fort,

BOMBAY,

Everything for the Motorist

Regular Petrol Supply.

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

DENTIST

DR. K. R. AMAT

Guarantees painless Extraction American Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work a speciality (Teeth without plate).

TERMS MODERATE.

JAVERI MANSION, SANDHURST ROAD.

(Next to Marwari Vidaliya), BOMBAY.

BE SURE TO CALL AT

WHITEAWAY'S

TO-DAY TO SECURE

BOMBAY'S BIGGEST BARGAINS.

THOUSANDS OF REMNANTS TO BE CLEARED REGARDLESS OF COST

BELOW WE SHOW A FEW MONEY SAVERS.

THE "ARCADE" Smart shape soft felt hat latest style, bow at back. In Dark Brown, fawn and slate. All stitched brims for hard wear.
Price Rs. 10-8.
SALE PRICE Rs. 8-15.

THE "STRATTON"

This is a Wonderful Value in Ties, just what you want for hard office wear, and the patterns all really good, also the colourings.

Usual Price Re. 1-15 each.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 1-4 EACH.

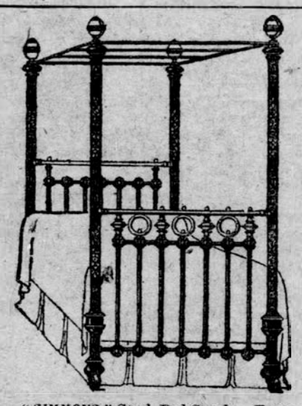
No. 490. Infants' Smart White Pique Bonnets, trimmed wide embroidery beading, threaded saxe, pink and sky with edges bound to match.

Usual Price, Rs. 4-12.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 3-15.

The Famous I. D. F. Boot, similar to illustration, in strong tan chrome leather, strong leather soles.

A cheap and serviceable boot for monsoon wear.

Usual Price, Rs. 15-8.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 13-12.



"SIMMONS" Steel Bed-Steads. Exceptional offer 12 only magnificent double Bedsteads with link mech mattresses. Note the price. Size 6½ x5 feet.
Usual Price, Rs. 275.
CLEARANCE PRICE, Rs. 175.

THE "TROPIC" BLACK COTTON SOCKS.

Very Strong Black Cotton Socks, seamless and perfectly fast dye, most suitable for daily office wear, recommended for durability.

All Sizes.

Usual Price, Rs. 2-4 pair.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 1-12. pair.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Company, Limited, Bombay.

Horlick's
Malted Milk
For Office Workers
and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

H. N. MISTRY Co.

Always large stock on hand of

White-Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

Golden Opportunity

TO GET

English well-known Soaps Free

FROM THE FIRST OF CURRENT MONTH TILL THE 15th WE SHALL GIVE ONE BOX SOAP

FREE

TO CUSTOMERS BUYING GOODS OF Rs. 10 AND MORE

THE INDO-FOREIGN STORES,

BHATIA HIGH SCHOOL, BUILDING,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Marble Bust of Lok. Tilak Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore.

for Sale Rs. 2,500 each

Sinirlar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.

Busts and Statues of other persons are made to order at

THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA

WAGH SCULPTOR

Girgaum, BOMBAY.

IN SWADESHI LIES OUR SALVATION.

BEAUTY OF KHADDAR.

CALL TO PARSEES.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LECTURE AT EXCELSIOR.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Mahatma Gandhi delivered a lecture on "Swadeshi" at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday evening in the presence of a large audience of Parsis, both men and women. The whole theatre was full from top to bottom.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi said on the 30th June Indians had done their duty to their country and they must be proud of it, for they had realised that they could do a thing without the support, the patronage, of Government. Their fear about want of money was now removed and even now he was receiving, unasked, funds from his Parsi, Mahomedan and Hindu friends for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and that showed that Indians were realising their duty to their Motherland. He was now sure that if the money, that was already collected, was spent properly they would not only be able to collect one crore of rupees, but even four crores. He, however, wanted Swaraj before the end of the year and that would mean they would not have to collect any more monies. But man proposes and God disposes, and his desires might not be fulfilled. If all Indians—men and women—did their duty to their country he was sure of success. The All-India Congress Committee had now decided that they should put their energies in producing as much Khaddar as possible. Without having Swadeshi they could not have Swaraj. Indians did not like to wear what was produced in this country, but only those clothes which came from England, France and Japan, as they thought that country-made cloth was not beautiful or artistic enough for their requirements. If they could think like that, how could they realise Swaraj? The two lungs of India were food and clothing and if they were diseased the country could not live long. How many crores of people there were in this country who were on the verge of starvation? If they thought about them they would find that it was their duty to provide for those starving Indians. If they read the history of this country they would find that since India gave up weaving and spinning and took to foreign cloth India was suffering from poverty and as long as they did not try to remedy these things their sufferings would continue. If the Parsi millionaires gave all their money to the poor of the country their sufferings would not cease, for did they want to keep those crores of persons dependent on their *sadavarths*? Or did they want to make them self-dependent? By their own efforts, by their own work, these people should earn their livelihood and get their clothing, and they must not be taught to depend upon others for their necessaries. There was only one way of providing work for the poor in this country and that was by Indians wearing Khaddar. Some people might ask him why all those poor persons did not come to towns like Ahmedabad and Bombay where there was so great a scarcity of labour. He did not think that the poor of India would leave their homes and migrate to the towns for work in the mills. Supposing they did that, what would be the result? Indians would have to starve, for who would till the soil and produce wheat and other cereals for them? India would then be a jungle and the people would have to starve. It was therefore not possible for the whole population to migrate to towns. So long as there was a single man starving in this country, so long it was the duty of Indians to be economical and not to indulge in useless luxuries. Therefore he was telling his friends that whatever Reforms they might get, whatever resolutions they might pass in the Councils, so long as they could not remove the poverty from this land, all their efforts would be in vain. He would appeal to his Parsi friends to realise the true position of India, diagnose the disease from which the country was suffering and then try to remove it by means of observing Swadeshi. Let the Parsis show to the whole country—however much steeped in luxury they might be, however much they might like to use costly things and clothes,—that once they had realised the serious position of this country they were willing to do their duty by their Motherland and not only fall in line with other communities, but to lead the other backward communities to the goal of Swaraj. He for one believed fully that a community which was always taking the lead in many questions in this country would also lead the country this time and would not fall behind. It was impossible for the country to make a move forward without taking all the different communities with it and India could not afford to leave a single community behind. Parsis who had been taking the leading part in so many questions, he had no doubt, would do so also in this regard. The Parsis should not say that because they had two months before them they would do nothing until the 30th September and give up everything on the last day. The Parsi community would be put to test on Monday next and he knew they would not be found wanting, for he knew his Parsi friends thoroughly. How could he neglect a community with whom he had lived for so many years? The men and women who had given so much money to the Tilak Swaraj Fund, who had given up their ornaments, should not fail in their duty now on the 1st of August. Let them all give up their foreign cothes on that date! What they thought was sinful to wear they should not keep for a single moment with them. They must realise that by wearing these foreign clothes they were starving millions of their own countrymen. Those foreign clothes should be destroyed and must not be kept with them, for they were tainted. What was sinful for them to wear was also sinful for poor men to wear and therefore he was against their clothes being given to the poor men even. But they might be sent out of India to Smyrna if they so desired.

REVIVAL OF ARTISTIC CRAFTS.

He would ask them to wear Khadi and allow the poor men to wear the mill-made cloth. Whatever was hand-made was more artistic, more beautiful and better on the whole than what was made on the machine. All what was made on the machine was for the poor and the rich men should spin their own yarn and send it to their own weavers, to be woven into any kind of cloth they liked. That was the practice formerly, before they took to foreign cloth. We had forgotten all the artistic crafts that were in this country and had taken to mill-made foreign things, simply because they came from France or England. Were they incapable of all originality among themselves that they should resort to foreign countries for everything? Had they forgotten all their crafts and were they so much dependent on foreign countries for their requirements? He appealed to them to give up their foreign things and make some sacrifice for their country. It was not actually a sacrifice that they were making; they were only serving their country. He was glad that all the members of the All-India Congress Committee numbering something like 300 had come down to Bombay dressed in pure white Khaddar. He often remembered what Mr. Pickthall said about this. He had said that if they wanted to adopt any new colour they must first wash themselves white of all their impurities,—they must adopt pure white Khaddar before they took any coloured cloth. There was purity, there was holiness and there was beauty in Khaddar and it did not cause any inconvenience to those who wore it. It was the flag of our Indian nationality and they must wear it now. He then asked them to sign their names after due consideration to the pledge which was circulated among them. They must do so only after full consideration as he did not want to shame them into signing the pledge. It should be purely voluntary and there should be no sort of compulsion whatever.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said she had come there as Mr. Gandhi's A.D.C. because he was tired while coming to the meeting. Many of the Parsi ladies sitting in front of her were her personal friends and some years ago she was as fashionable as any of them. But when Satyagraha movement was started she gave up all her silks which came from abroad, because she still had beautiful silks which came from Hyderabad, Bangalore and Kashmere and she was revelling in those beautiful things. But she had given up those things, because now was their time to do the armour of their cause and leaving those beautiful things aside she was wearing the white symbol of freedom of her country. Mahatma Gandhi not being a woman did not realise what a great hardship it was for them to wear Khadi, and the women would still think that it was a great hardship to wear Khadi. But leaving their beautiful clothes they should prove that they were prepared and willing to sacrifice their personal desires, to sacrifice their pleasures for the sake of their country. Therefore, she was wearing the white rough cloth round her. He asked her Parsi friends to wear Khaddar for a little while until India was free, and was capable of again manufacturing those fine silks and women be soldiers in fight for freedom and fight the battle But in the meantime let them all donning the armour of Khaddar let them of freedom for their Motherland.

CONCLUDING SPEECH.

In reply to questions Mr. Gandhi said arrangements were already being made for making the Parsi *pheta*s in India which now cost them between Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 each. Mr. Mahomed Ali was wearing a Khaddar cap dyed red to imitate the cap which he was formerly wearing and the same method in regard to the Parsi could be adopted. He did not think it was impossible to make *phetas* in India, but as long as there was no religious questions involved in their *phetas* he did not set much store by their *phetas*. But simply because they could not get *phetas* made in India they should not keep themselves away from Swadeshi clothes.

In answer to another question Mr. Gandhi said he would not call the white cap as Gandhi cap, he would call it as Swaraj cap. He had taken a vow since the Rowlatt Act was passed not to use his turban and coat, but to wear these simple clothes. It was a Swaraj cap; it was the sign of Swaraj; these *phetas* also cost very little about 6 annas while Parsi *phetas* cost as much as Rs. 40 each. Some persons had asked him about *sadras*, but could they not make them Naosari instead of wearing the imported clothes? He had no objection to their wearing *phetas* provided they wore Khaddar. In answer to another question he had no objection to any body using a pith hat provided it was country-made and was covered with Khaddar. But he would say that it was not necessary that a turban had not given up their kilts though they were asked to do so by their Swadeshi manager-in-chief. They said they would rather die than given up their national dress. The same should be the case with Indians.

MR. GINWALA.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla in proposing a vote of thanks hoped the Parsis would at least wear Swadeshi if not Khaddar. "The Jam-e-Jamshed" was saying that Gandhism was Khadism and was making all sorts of nonsensical remarks. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") But they should not find these things. Even Mr. Wadia had admitted that the handcrafts required to be revived although he depended for that purpose on the revision of tariffs. Were they to sit doing nothing in the meantime? He hoped even if they did not wear Khaddar all at once they would take up Swadeshi.

MR. BHARUCHA.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said Behar, Orissa and Andhra were weaving even finer cloth than the imported variety and those who were desirous of wearing Swadeshi would soon have an opportunity of wearing it.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

LORD CURZON'S SOLICITUDE FOR HER "MISTAKES."

BRITAIN'S COUNTLESS SACRIFICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Lamington with regard to the situation in Persia Lord Curzon pointed out that Persia had deliberately rejected the chance of recovery of her fortunes with the aid of Britain and had preferred to fall back on the familiar game of playing off one foreign country against another and in the last resort it appeared that she was not unwilling to accept the caresses of the Soviet Government, the caresses which usually ended in strangling those to whom they were applied. Lord Curzon confessed he regarded the situation with disappointment and almost despair. It appeared that the efforts and sacrifices of Britain to re-establish and guarantee the future existence of the Persian Nation had been in vain and he was unaware of any encouragement at the present moment to persevere with this task.

The Persian Government was entitled to follow its own course with perfect right and to find salvation in Moscow, if it preferred it but speaking as an old Friend of Persia he uttered the warning that eventually the main sufferers of the present policy would not be Britain and the other countries but Persia. Lord Curzon regretted the disbandment of the South Persian Rifles. Unless the Persian Government saw the wisdom in the interval he anticipated that the trade routes would again become insecure and that possibly there would be resumption of anarchy and disorder from which exclusively by British help South Persia had recovered. Persia was a country with a great historic past, with which British sympathised most warmly, for which Britain had made countless sacrifices and upon which we had spent millions of pounds since the beginning of the war but Persia now appeared to be marching of her own accord with deliberate and logical steps towards the end which he did not attempt to forecast, but was of opinion, could not be otherwise than most unfortunate.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

JAPAN'S CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATION

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes announced that Japan has accepted invitation to the Washington Conference provided that the agenda is agreed upon in advance. The Japanese Government is of opinion that the subjects for discussion should be confined to those directly involved in the general question of disarmament and the introduction of the problems solely concerning particular powers or matters which can be regarded as *faits accomplis* should be scrupulously avoided.

TUBERCULOSIS CONFERENCE

DEATH RATE IN INDIA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

At the Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis Col. Hutchinson, (India) said that in one district in India with a population of 20,000,000 death rate from Tuberculosis was 89 per 100,000 while in the Towns and Urban Areas it was as high as 223. The problem in India seemed to be mainly directed towards the human case. Infection was frequently caused by the cases which had been infected in towns returning to their homes in the village where families generally lived in one-roomed tenements.

At the annual meeting of the Mythic Society held on Thursday night British Resident presiding, Rev. Tabard in a scholarly address paid eloquent tribute at Bangalore, to the Mysore Durbar's active cooperation in the movement.—(A. P.)

REPORTED KEMALIST DEFEAT.

60,000 KILLED, INJURED, AND IMPRISONED.

KEMAL SEEKS MEDIATIONS FOR PEACE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

Athens.—The newspapers indicate that Kemalist resistance has been completely broken and estimate that 60,000 Kemalists have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner. The Greek advance-Guards are reported to have reached the Gordion Station which is over half the way to Angora from Eskishehr.

The "Patris" learns from Constantinople that Mustapha Kemal Pasha has authorised the Porte to appeal to the Allies with a view to peace with Greece.

MESOPOTAMIA AMIRATE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Churchill declared that the Council of State were taking steps to ascertain the views of the population of Mesopotamia on the subject of Amirate but the date of referendum had not yet been reported to him.

SYRIA AND AMIR FEISAL.

ALLEGATION IN FRENCH PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

At the question-time Mr. Churchill stated he had communicated with Sir Percy Cox regarding the allegation in the French Press that Amir Feisal in an interview with the journalists at Baghdad had announced his intention to reconquer Syria. Sir P. Cox had replied that the assertion was unjustified. On the contrary in the course of a brief conversation with the journalists at Baghdad Amir Feisal's references to the Syrian affairs were most friendly towards the French

THE IRISH TANGLE.

MR. DE VALERA'S COMMUNICATION TO PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

The "Daily Graphic" says it is understood that the Premier last night received the first communication from Mr. De Valera since the latter returned to Dublin. The communication is not the final reply to the Government, but it is stated to be rather less favourable than was anticipated.

"DAILY GRAPHIC" REPORT DENIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30.

The "Daily Graphic" report is denied on good authority and it is stated that no reply has yet been received from Mr. De Valera.

SILESIAN DEVELOPMENT.

GERMAN NOTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

The Cabinet today discussed the latest Upper Silesian development. It is understood that a meeting of the Supreme Council may again be somewhat delayed. Reuter learns that the German Foreign Minister has handed to the French Ambassador at Berlin a note stating that the German Government will acknowledge the decision of the Supreme Council which it understands will meet shortly to deal with the question of the transport of the French Division across Germany.

JAPAN'S SATISFACTORY REPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

Washington.—The Official Circles are very satisfied with Japan's reply regarding the Pacific Conference. The way is now clear for the commencement of the preliminary negotiations as to the time and the place of meeting and details of procedure and comprehensive consideration before the negotiations assemble is regarded as assured.

INDIA AS PARTNER IN EMPIRE.

LORD LYTTON ON FELLOWSHIP AND FRIENDSHIP.

KUTCH ON "GOOD OF UNIVERSE."

MR. SASTRI'S OPTIMISTIC REVIEW OF SITUATION.

DIFFICULTIES IN RECOGNITION OF INDIA'S STATUS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 2 p.m. July 30.

After the presentation of the Freedom of the City of London the Maharao of Kutch and Mr. Sastri were entertained to a luncheon at the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor presided over a distinguished gathering which included Lord Lytton, Lord Southborough, Lord Meston, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir William Duke, Sir Francis Younghusband, Sir Benjamin Robertson, Lord Inchcape, Sir M. Bhownagree, Mr. Banarji and Dr. Sarbadhikari.

Proposing the health of the guests Lord Lytton apologised for the absence of Mr. Montagu owing to illness and recalled that the formation of the East India Company on the petition of the London Merchants in the time of Queen Elizabeth had been then presided over by the Lord Mayor. The East India Company no longer existed but no City Company had borne the fruits comparable with those of the East India Company and it was singularly proper that the City of London was now honouring India as a partner in the Empire. Lord Lytton asked the guests to take back with them to India the message symbolised by the Guildhall Ceremony that not merely the City of London but all the peoples of the Empire desired to extend to India as the latest partner in that Confederation of Nations the hand of fellowship and friendship. (Cheers).

The Maharao of Kutch in response said that he regarded the Imperial Conference as the greatest thing the world had ever seen agglomeration like the League of Nations might make the Conference look small but the latter made for the strengthening of the Empire and for the ultimate good of the Universe. He had faith in his own countrymen and believed that their wisdom inherited from the long experience of life would prevail over the less evenly balanced customs. The Maharao of Kutch trusted that India would rise rapidly to the high destiny set before her and would bear her part against the ills and sufferings of mankind.

INDIA AND BRITAIN.

Mr. Sastri recalled that Lord Lytton was born in India, while his Father was Viceroy. He mentioned that the one marked feature of the connection between India and Britain was the ever-widening policy on which the administration was based. He recalled the Viceroy's despatch in 1911, containing a reference to provincial autonomy and added that the Secretary of State had been concerned by "Some people, who were always busying themselves with the fortunes of India and not always to her benefit", who taxed the Viceroy with allowing words to be sounded in the ears of the Indian people and who desired to interpret away the meaning of these words. But the "adventurous Under-Secretary," Mr. Montagu, who was not afraid of applying Liberal principles on the other side of the world gave another interpretation. It was a happy thing that that Under-Secretary now guided the fortunes of India. Mr. Sastri paid an eloquent tribute from personal experience to Mr. Montagu's and Lord Lytton's industry, devotion to duty and desire to further the fortunes of India. India could not acknowledge sufficiently her indebtedness to these two statesmen. Mr. Sastri affirmed that there was no danger regarding India's connection with Britain. Her connection was only more strongly and firmly rooted through the recent Reforms and her heart was fixed firmly and irrevocably on Imperial connections. (Cheers.) Even as the grant of full Self-govtrnment to Canada, Australia and later under greater difficulties to South Africa had been rewarded by greater loyalty to the Empire, so in India would the grant not merely of the present stages of Reforms, but of further stages, which were coming, be inevitably followed by an increase of loyalty and an increase of faith in Imperial connection.

Both he and the Maharao of Kutch had come to England to ask that the status of India should be recognised not merely in the United Kingdom, but with the equal warmth in all parts of the Empire. He was under no delusions regarding the difficulties that this recognition had to encounter before it became an accomplished fact, and he was also aware of the peculiar circumstances prevailing in certain parts of the Empire, where the meaning of "Empire" was still not fully understood and where education was still required before the electorates could be made to understand the significance and the lofty ideals of equality and brotherhood as the basis of the Empire. Mr. Sastri believed that even those difficulties would disappear in the course of time and hoped that the City of London which had laid the foundations of the glorious Empire in the East and enlightened the citizens of the United Kingdom would help in the task of setting India on the footing of perfect equality with the rest of the Empire. (Applause.) Mr. Sastri did not doubt that public opinion would recognise his words were a plea not only for India but for the ideal of the common Empire of which India was as proud as Britain. (Cheers.)

RIAL AIRSHIP SERVICE

EXPERTS' OBJECTION FOR HIGH COST OF PROJECT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., July 29.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Experts who have been appointed by the Air Ministry to deal with the question of Imperial Airship Service consider that the cost of the project is so great that at the present time it would be impossible to put it into operation. It appears that the original outlay of £10,000,000 pounds sterling and the annual charge of £2,000,000 would be necessary to establish the service under the present conditions.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

SCHEME OF AIR COMMUNICATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

While the Pacific question has occupied much of the time of the Imperial Conference rapid progress has been made with other subjects like the Constitutional question and the Naval Defence of the Empire, and it is hoped to dispose of the outstanding questions before the week-end. The Conference is at present discussing Air Communications. A report from the Special Committee on this subject has not been published but it is understood that it discusses several schemes based roughly upon an [illegible] of permanent service [illegible] with experimental [illegible] of India, Australia [illegible] developing subsequen[illegible] vice to [illegible] It will involve a considerable addition to an Airship Fleet costing according to newspapers 10,000,000 but Reuter believes that 8,000,000 is nearer the mark. The scheme if adopted will involve establishment of morring-mast stations and it is suggested that two in Australia and one in Ceylon, Kenya and South Africa will suffice.

STATIONS IN IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S CONSTITUTION.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30

The "Daily News" says that the Imperial Conference has decided to proceed with the scheme for an Imperial Wireless Chain. Stations have already been built at Oxford and in Egypt and it is now proposed that stations should be erected in Australia, Singapore, Kenya and Karachi. The British Government will contribute £2,000,000 sterling. It is said that the power of the more distant stations will be such that under favourable atmospheric conditions Australia may be able to communicate directly with Britain.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN LIBRARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

Louvain.—The first stone of the university library replacing that burned by the Germans in 1914 was laid by Mr. Murray Butler President of the Columbia University in presence of the Belgian King and Queen to-day. Mr. Butler is the Chairman of the American Committee which is erecting the building. There were three English representatives present including the librarian of the Manchester Library which originally promoted the reconstruction scheme and which sent 38,000 books to Louvain.

DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

SHIVLINGAPPA'S EVIDENCE.

WHY HE ORDERED FIRING,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Court commenced at 11-30 a.m. An Excise Inspector, Mr. Dubois was examined. He deposed that he saw three flares from his Bungalow and also three volleys of fire. The next witness was Shivlingappa, Senior Sub-Inspector. He deposed that on the 1st of July he had been attending the Magistrate's court as it was the judgment day of the case of the volunteers. He stated that there had gathered thousands of persons round about the court. Messrs. Mudvedkar, pleader Bhise, Dabhade, Kabbur, pleader, Sultan Master Abdulla Khalasi, Abdul Rahiman, volunteer, Darji Mohdinsab and others were present. At the judgment time in the court a stone was thrown at the D. S. P's motor. The crowd followed the convicts showering flowers and shouting. People were saying that the Mamletdar should not be left. He went to the court of the Mamletdar, made arrangement for his protection, and returned to the city police station. Then he went to Haverpeth to investigate another offence and returned to the office. There Manekji's (liquor contractor) servant complained that he was beaten and we also learnt that people had thrown stones at Manekji's bungalow where he went and saw stones falling in his compound. Then he went to the D. S. P., to inform him of the things that had already happened. The D. S. P., was not in his bungalow. He informed him when he came and left his Bungalow at 7 p.m. and came to his house. He heard a great noise near the liquor shop. He was informed there that the agitators were making great disturbance and that he was wanted and was also told that they were looting and molesting the police. He sent for the D. S. P., went to his office in uniform and saw Mr. Sorabji Karaka, the complainant in the case who gave his complaint registered. The complainant saw the second sub-Inspector who told them about the disturbance and was also told that the agitators were talking of burning the kacheri, shop and his house. He sent for the District Magistrate, went to the scene with 10 or 15 constables making his way through the rioters and saw many people inside the shop and many standing outside, advised them to disperse and not to make any disturbance many times but was not listened to. People were saying that the Malegaon incident should be repeated and he should be burnt and should not be left out. He further stated that people being excited, threw stones and tiles on him. He warned the people that he would fire if they did not disperse. People replied that he had no power to fire without the sanction of the District Magistrate. Further, one constable fell senseless being hit by a stone and he was taken to the station. He was hit with a stone on the left temple along with the other constables. People were saying that he should not be spared. To save the situation he ordered fire. Fire was shot at the people where they were thickly crowded. People ridiculed it as blank fire. He retreated about 10 paces back and ordered firing as people again advance. After the fire people dispersed in all directions, ran away and moved back. He moving back stood on the crossing. Within 10 minutes the same people came with a kitson light, place it down and seeing the dead bodies grew desperate and saying that they would not care for themselves, advanced upon the police. So he ordered a third firing. When he ordered third firing people moved back. In the meantime the officers came and saw the dead bodies surrounded by people. He also gave out the damages and condition of the shop. He recognised 16 of the accused as having been present in the disturbance.

The court rose for recess at 1 p.m.

When the Court resumed the hearing of the Dharwar Shooting case, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who treated Shivlingapa the Sub-Inspector, and the Constables in the hospital, deposed that injuries in his opinion were caused by a rough substance and he stated that all of them were admitted on the 2nd July.

MR. PAINTER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness, Mr. Painter, the District Magistrate and Collector, Dharwar, examined by prosecution, stated that he witnessed the disturbances. The first that he heard about it was about the procession which escorted the Khilafat convicts. Later on, he went to his bungalow at 8 or 8-30 p.m. Just when he began to change his clothes he saw the District and the Assistant Superintendents of Police. The D.S.P. informed him that there was a big riot in the town and that the town was on fire. He went to the town with them. First they went to the police lines so that they might learn that the armed police were on their way. Half way they saw the police going, who informed that another party had gone ahead. So they turned round and went to the city police across the street and the street was practically empty with a Kitson light burning in the middle of the street and beyond that there was a lot of people. He found one constable lying flat on his back unconscious. Then they asked what had happened. They got a short account and were considering what to do when they got information that one Venkatrao Mudvedkar was round the corner. A man in Gandhi cap came up and said he would get him for us and went. Then he and the D.S.P. walked up the street to the people and a constable came with them with a lantern. Then witness asked the people in street whether they knew what had happened. People said that they did not. They found 2 bodies lying near the lamp. He asked them to fetch tongas to take the bodies to the hospital and several people went away but no one came back. People began to melt away as he and the D.S.P. approached the people. Then they marched up with armed police from end to end and closed the street both ways and examined things generally. Of the 3 bodies one was apparently dead while the other was not. They found a third dead body lying in the gutter at a little distance. He found that liquor shop doors had been broken open and stones and tiles were strewn about and the shop was full of stones. In the street there was also a burnt tatti. The man in Gandhi cap returned and told that Mudvedkar could not come as he was dressing wounds. Witness asked Dr. Kirloskar who arrived on the scene to advise the people not to commit anymore violence. The witness and the D.S.P. left the place at 11-15 or 11-30 p.m., leaving the D.S.P. and the A.S.P. on the spot. The prosecution counsel referred to the conversation between the witness and certain accused and informed the court that the conversation had appeared in the press and was the subject of criticism and so in fairness prosecution wished to ask the witness about it. The Court stated that it wanted to give an opportunity to the accused to cross examine the witness about it and asked the accused to do so.

Mr. Mudvedkar, one of the accused, contended that this matter was quite irrelevant as the only question before the Court was whether the present accused were guilty or innocent. He further stated that they had already declared that they were not going to take any part in the case so long as the officers whom they charged to be offenders were still in their office. They again confirmed that the previous declaration and refused to cross and requested that the court should note their refusal to cross, with their accompanying explanation. He further said that the accused were handicapped in not being left as free as Mr. Painter. The Court declined to make note of this explanation. Then the prosecution counsel asked the court to give a ruling on their request about allowing prosecution to the witness about the said conversation but court ruled that the questions of cross-examination could not be allowed for prosecution. In all four witnesses for prosecution were examined during the day.

LINGAYATS' EVIDENCE.

When the court resumed hearing of Dharwar Shooting case 5 witnesses were examined of these 2 were Lingayat merchants 2 panchas and the Assistant Superintendent of Police. While one panch a Sitaram Dinakar was being examined he was asked whether panchanamas which he had signed were correct. The witness appeared to be waevring and wanted to tell something but the court insisted that the witness must answer "yes" or "no" only whereupon the witness answered in the affirmative. Accused Mudvedkar rose up and wanted to bring to the court's notice something which the witness had uttered but the court ruled against the accused and asked him to sit down and even summoned the police to step in and see that the accused sat down which the accused did voluntarily. Afterwards accused Kabbur requested that according to the Evidence Act everything uttered by a witness while answering questions must be on record and asked the court to make a note to that effect but the court declined. When a witness not mentioned in the charge sheet was examined the accused drew attention of the court to the matter whereupon a prosecuting counsel handed over a fresh list of 9 witnesses. The panchanama over which the above discussion took place related among other things to injuries received by Shivalingappa the Sub-Inspector. The accused also pointed out that this witness was present in the court the other day when the hearing was adjourned early for want of witnesses. Prosecuting counsel admitted the statement was a fact.

BABU BHUPENDRA NATH BASU,

It is reported, says the "Statesman", that "Babu Bhupendranath Basu will resign his place on the Council of the Secretary of State for India on November 5, and will start for home immediately. Mr. Basu's health is rather indifferent and it is believed that he will no longer take a prominent part in the [illegible] try."

The [illegible] erview on the 29th [illegible] Hamilton of the [illegible]

INDIA'S FAMOUS SONGERT
PEARA SAHEB
OF
CALCUTTA
Well Known throughout the World
FOR
GRAMOPHONE-RECORDS
WILL GIVE SPECIAL
MUSIC CONCERT
in Indian music
AT
Baliwala's Grand Theatre
on Thursday 4th August at 9-30 p. m, (S. T.)
PEARA SAHEB
will give his performance in different High Class Ragas and Raginis.
Don't miss this nice opportunity of hearing this uncrowned King of Songsters.

PICKETING IN UMBERGAON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. R. P. Jehangir in your issue of the 27th July, *re.* picketing in Umbergaon Petha, you will allow me to contradict his wild and sweeping allegations against those engaged in picketing work there. I am one in the thick of picketing there and as one who knows intimately what is going on, I have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Jehangir's condemnation of the Umbergaon people is totally unjustified. Mr. Jehangir has evidently been misled by designing persons whose fat profits are dwindling owing to the activities of the pickets and with all respect for him I challenge Mr. Jehangir to state facts justifying his condemnation or like the honourable gentleman that he is to withdraw his aspersion on the men who are engaged in checking the curse of drinking.

Regarding his eulogy of Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Thana, I will say only this that Mr. Campbell may be a missionary, but all my information so far is that missionaries generally are advocates of temperance and prohibition; but Mr. Campbell has by one stroke of pen and without a shadow of justification prevented our activities under the notorious section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and thereby gladdened the hearts of liquor shop keepers and of the devotees of Bacchus.—Yours, etc.,

N. D. DEODHEKAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary, Umbergaon Taluka Congress Committee, and Member, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

Umbergaon, July 27.

HOUSING THE WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I need the charity of a little space in your widely-read paper for the following:—

It is now a long time that Mr. Baptista protested against housing the B. B. and C. I. Railway workmen near the Matunga Railway station, because the level of the ground on which the huts are erected is very low and that it will be covered with water in rainy season, which has actually happened.

About 1,000 workmen are to be provided and about 3-4 lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned. Similarly there are about 4-5 officers also on the above workmen for whom nearly 4-5 lakhs have been sanctioned to purchase houses near the Colaba station.

It is very surprising to see whether the highly qualified Engineer-in-charge of construction did consider or not, what will be the condition in rainy season of these poor people.

The houses are erected of bamboos about 12-15 feet high and are not starong enough to bear the burden of Mangalore tiles, and by this burden the structures have bent on one or the other side. The authority-in-charge, however, has used his fertile brain and has tied the structures with ropes.

The condition of poor inhabitants is miserable as there is water on all sides and when it is raining heavily they even cannot prepare there food.

Will any Labour leader please come to their rescue and earn their gratitude?—Yours, etc.,

J. S. DESAI.

Bombay, July 27.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE IN PUBLIC STREET

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Nanavati's letter addressed to the Commissiner of Police and published in your yesterday's paper contains an error, which I think is necessary that it is corrected in time. He complains that some low class :Hindus viz., Vaghries and Kamathis are in the habit of sacrificing animals in the public street. These so called Kamathis, who according to him belong to low caste, are not Kamathis, but the people belonging to the Telegu community which has longing to the Telegu community which has no less a noble tradition, literature and art than any other caste or class could boast of. The alleged sacrifice of animals has been a religious custom with them, observed from times immemorial and though it is natural that it should rouse indignation in any humanitarian, it is by no means easy to put an immediate stop to the custom without wounding the religious and traditional susceptibilities of the people. At any rate I am surprised that Mr. Nanavaty who prides himself in being a humanitarian, should in his endeavour to save the lives of animals, choose to stigmatise the Kamathis as low caste Hindus. The obliteration of this invidious distinction is the least that we expect of a humanitarian of the type of Mr. Nanavaty.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Kamatipura, July 28 1921.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

"DITCHER'S" REGRET.

"Ditcher" of the "Capital" writes:—

Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Solicitors Bombay, have addressed us on behalf of Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar who claims that he was defamed by the story I told of the Andaman Islands in the issue of "Capital" of 26th May, 1921. My readers may remember that I retailed the gossip of the Club at Port Blair which I heard on my visit there in November, 1915. It was to the effect that one of the Savarkar Brothers, ("the elder if I mistake not") had abused his position as wireless operator to get into touch with the Germans at Sumatra and hatch a plot for a raid on the unprotected island. Messrs. Manilal and Kher write:—

"We are instructed to state that the above remarks are untrue and de[illegible] story of our client. They convey to [illegible] that our client betrayed the trust reposed in him, that he was a rebel, and put himself in communication with the Germans and hatched a plot for a raid on the unprotected islands. They impute to our client an offence against the State, which involves capital punishment. Our client denies all the said statements as wholly untrue and made on account of malice."

I readily accept Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar's denial of the charge brought against him in my story, and I deeply regret that I did him injustice and injury. I was not actuated by malice, but I own that, before printing the story, I should have reflected on his defenceless position as he is still in jail.

U. P. COUNCIL.

NO REEXAMINATION FOR PLUCKED STUDENTS

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 29.

At the U. P. Council to-day Pandit Gokarnath Misra moved a resolution recommending to Government to provide temporary arangements at Lucknow for the accommodation of members of the Legislative Council during the course of its sessions. Permission to move an amendment to delete the words "at Lucknow" was opposed and another amendment to provide accommodation for press reporters was not accepted by the mover, who stated that while willing to find accommodation for the press reporters, who came there he would prefer to have his resolution accepted as it was by the council. Sir L. Porter on behalf of Government stated that Government was desirous to see to the convenience of members and he would place the resolution before the Government and would do what could be done.

Another resolution was moved recommending that those school boys who fail in annual examinations held before long vacation, should be re-examined in the subjects they failed in after the long vacation and should be promoted to higher classes if deficiency was made up. Mr. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, pointed out that the discretion had been vested with the head masters in that matter and it was not desirable to interfere with that discretion.

After discussion, the resolution was put to the Council and declared lost, Division being taken, it resulted in equal number of votes, 25 for each side. The President gave the casting vote against the resolution which was thus negatived.

PITIABLE PENSIONERS.

NON-COOPERATOR'S STIPEND DISCONTINUED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 29.

A press communique says that Muhammad Abdul Salam Sahib and Muhamad Abdul Latif Sahib both of them Carnatic stipendiaries were reported to the Government to be ardent supporters of Non-Cooperation movement and to have made speeches at certain Non-Cooperation meetings in March last. It was then pointed out to them that unless they mended their conduct and refrained from supporting that movement the Government would be forced to consider the advisability of stopping their stipends for misconduct. As these warnings proved vain they were called upon to show cause why their stipends should not be withdrawn. Muhamad Abdul Salam Sahib tendered a written apology to the Government regretting his action which the Government accepted. Muhamad Abdul Latif Sahib merely defended his attitude as dictated by his religion and hence the Government ordered discontinuances of his stipend.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

CHARGE AGAINST BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SECRETARY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 27.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

In Calcutta Police Court to-day in the absence of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. Z. Khan the Third Presidency Magistrate took up the defamation case brought by Harold Graham, District Judge of Rajshahi against Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Barrister and Mr. T. K. Biswas Printer of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in connection with the recent jail outbreak at Rajshahi. The Provincial Congress Committee held a non-official inquiry and published a report over the signature of B. K. Lahiri the then Secretary of the Provincial Congres Committee and this report appeared in the 'Patrika". In this connection a villager was killed by the pursuing party and the report stated that the fatal shot was fired by the complainant. The standing counsel on behalf of Mr. Graham asked for a fortnight's adjournment as his client was ill.

Mr. Nishit Sen on behalf of Mr. B. K. Lahiri filed a written statement in which he said that the statement in respect of which the complaint had been made, could not be taken as an imputation intending to harm the reputation of the complainant. The defendant did not know that the firing of the shot by the complainant, even if true, could harm the reputation of the complainant. The information received in the course of the investigation was published *bona-fide* and for public good without any intention of harming anybody in pursuance of the direction of the Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The Magistrate told the standing counsel that this statement by the accused was worth his consideration. The standing counsel said he would do so, and the case as adjourned till the 16th August.

It is announced that no claims in respect of pre-war debt due to or from German Nationals will be accepted by the Clearing Office after the 30th September.—(A. P.).

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council has been prorogued *sine die*.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent)

July 30.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fine M G Oomra September at Rs. 324½ and after touching Rs. 325 gradually declined to Rs. 320½. It then again advanced to Rs. 323¼ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 322½. The bazar finally closed at Rs 320. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 321 and closed at Rs. 321.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday. Exporters were almost out of the market, while local spinners purchased about 1000 bales of nice old cotton at lower rates.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 30th July, 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August	321
„ „ Bengal September	267
Fine Oomra September	319

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th July, 1921.

Cotton	3,034	Bales.
Wheat	3,933	Cwts
Linseed	16,960	„
Rapeseed	1424	„
Gingellyseed	450	„
Popyseed	1329	„
Groundnuts	1363	„
Castorseed	798	„
Rice	9669	„
Myrabollams	284	„
Cottonseed	24218	„
Mowraseed	Nil	„
Gram	5401	„
Jawar	2311	„
Masur	4948	„
Barley	156	„
Bajra	2426	„
Coal	1134	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 30th July, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3 8
Bank Demand	1-3 13 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 13/16
Fcy. Demand	290
American Dollars	443
Hongkong Dollars	220
Shanghai	302
Japan	211
Singapore	182

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

30th July, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 30th July, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	P
Copper	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	89	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	94	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	94	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	94	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs.		25	0	0
Panch teks joint		59	0	0
Copper English Barrs.		38	0	0
Brass Barrs.		53	0	0
Lead				

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazar Rates.

6-30 p.m. 30th July, 1921 Bazzar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 72 0 0	10	12	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 73 0 0	10	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla 74 0 6	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi 12 8 0	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore 12 8 0	13	8	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 13 8 0	14	0	6
Linseed, Brown Bold 16 0 0	16	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin 15 0 0	15	8	0
Teelseed, White 86 0 0	18	0	6
Teelseed, Gajar 80 6 6	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75 0 0			
Teelseed, Black 60 0 0			
Poppyseed, White 16 12 0	17	12	0
Groundnut 75 0 6			
Mowraseed 70 0	0	0	0
Barley 46 to			
Castorseed 70 0 0	18	0	0
Vras Cotton Seeds	47	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept 10 10 6			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept. 18 8 0			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug. Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 30.

Bars Gold ready Rs. [illegible] 8/0

Bars Silver ready [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

T T on London [illegible]

D D on Paris [illegible]

3 M/st D A 315 each.

T T on Japan Parsi

London Gold [illegible] at

London Silver [illegible]

London Silver [illegible] 1/8

American Crossearing

Paris Cross rate therwise

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3½ per cent Paper [illegible]

4 per cent Colaba and [illegible] 74

5 per cent War [illegible]

5½ per cent War Scotch [illegible] 100/6

5½ per cent War [illegible] 100/4

4 per cent Port [illegible] 55

6 per cent Port [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 30-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to July 30th 1919.		1920.	
	In.	In.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 14	62 26	47	55	29	95
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)			51	72	32	69
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)			49	60	32	40
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)			54	49	34	06
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)						

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

Storm from the Bay has moved to the South-East of Rajputana, and has given some heavy rain. It will probably pass into Upper Sind. Disturbance in extreme north has been fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, south Rajputana, east Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Mysore and local in United Provinces, north Punjab, Kashmir, and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, east Baluchistan, South-East Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Moulmein, Diamond Island four inches, Saugor Island one and half, Cuttack, Mukteswar, Jhansi two, Mussooree three, Chakrata one and half. Rawalpindi three-quarters, Khushab four, Karnal two, Ajmer one, Kotah two, Mount Abu, Surat three, Ahmedabad five, Nowgong one and half, Hoshangabad four, Pachmarhi two, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Pendra one, Mangalore two, Trivandrum one, Calicut one and half, Mercara five, Gopalpur three and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Extension in South-West Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and west Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.577
Temperature of Air .. .. degrees	81.0
Wet Bulb Thermometer „	78.1
Dew Point .. .. .. „	77.0
Relative humidity of Air .. „	0.877
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky .. .. .. cloudy—10)	10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees „	83 1
Minimum do do	77 6
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight }	WSW, W,
Movement of Wind do. miles	282
Fall of Rain .. .. .. inches	0.25
Total fall during month „	35.44
do. year „	62.23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0.05

TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Friday	5th Aug.	m0 26a	30 4

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
		h. m	ft. in.
		m5 56	14 4
Friday.	5th Aug..	6 38a	15 9

4 per cent Municipal 1974 65
6 per cent Municipal 1920 to 49 96
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan 104/4

SHARES.

Market opened weak, but closed firm owing to Bulls buying September settlement. The forward rates quoted below are for September delivery. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2900, By Cotton 1385, By Dyeing 1970, Century 1217/8; Cent India 1840; Colaba Land 3100; Currimbhoy 2050; Davids 1972/8; Fazulbhoy 1750; Finlay 1305; Ind Malwa 825; Kastoorchand 1825; Kohinoor 3820; Mathuradas 1250; Myer Sassoon 420; New Great 1235; Pahani 1100; Pearls 1502/8; Phoenix 1385; Premier 250; Shapurji 522/8; Simplex 1165; Swan 1380; Swadeshi 5220 and Tata Mill 1670.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 302/8; B Burma 600; B Burma N I 170; B Burma pet 15/4; B Tramway 153/12; B Steam 345; Bundi Cement 48; Katni Ord 325; Katni Defd 1500; Tata Iron Ord 115; Tata Iron Defd 650; Tata New Ord 100; Tata Iron N Defd 560; Tata Hydro 1035; Tata Oil 110 and Scindia 10.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all.
ACHES AND PAINS

SPO[illegible] NEWS.

CRICKET.

ESSEX V. AUSTRALIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 31.

Three thousand people were present and a brilliant weather prevailed when Essex and Australian game entered upon its second day. The wicket was fast and the Australians ran up 435, Collins making 119, including one six and fifteen fours. Andrews made 59 and Gregory 50. Louden had seven wickets for 144. Essex in their second venture had made 136 for four wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. Hubert Ashton of Cambridge who was assisting Essex had 66, not out.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 31.

Hampshire beat Gloster by an innings and 83 runs.

Yorkshire beat Northants by an innings and 397 runs.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES POSTPONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 29
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 30

New York.—Owing to the inability of the Indian team to arrive in time, the dates of the Davi's Cup match between India and Japan and of the Challenge Round in New York have been changed from August 11th and August 18th to August 18th and 25th respectively.

BOXING COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

Cleveland (Ohio) it is stated that the Boxing Commission consisting of the local sporting writers has named Bryan Downey as World's Middleweigt Champion, asserting that in 12 round contest which was held here last night he knocked out holder Johnny Wilson in 7th round. Referee, one Gardner of Wilson's Home town, gave Wilson decision on foul.

HURLINGHAM TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

DR. FYZEE BEATS SLEEM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31.

In the Fourth round of the Hurlingham Lawn Tennis Tournament Doctor Fyzee unexpectedly beat Sleem 7/5 6/2.

OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT.

As the time draws near for the first of the All-Allies Open Boxing Tournament at the Excelsior Theatre on next Wednesday evening interest in the big fistic event gains apace. There are seven stirring contests in the programme over the 4, 6 and 10 round distances. Two special contests of ten rounds, in which Kid D'Silva of Calcutta feather, light and welter weight champion of All-India and belt holder, is under contract to Mr. Fleming to meet an unknown boxer at Catchweight. D'Silva is getting into good fettle at Calcutta. C Hilton Kubes of Bombay, who has won 21 contests over all distances, has signed articles with Mr. Fleming to compete in a special contest on the same night of ten rounds, against an unknown at catchweight. In the event of Kid D'Silva and Milton Kubes being successful in their contests on Wednesday, they will be matched up for the next tournament in a contest of ten rounds. Entries are big. These must be sent without delay to Mr. Fleming at the Taj Mahal Hotel or Excelsior Theatre.

AN INHUMAN ACT.

REGULAR STAR ATION OF HORSES.

ACCUSED FINE RS. 100.

Before a Bench of Magistrates, consisting of Mr. B. N. Athavle and Mr. Vandeker at Mazagaon, Dr. Uttanwalla of the S. P. C. Association charged one Abdulla Nazrally Chaiwalla with cruelly ill-treating two horses.

Mr. Balubhai Desai defended the accused.

It was stated that Dr. Uttanwalla received certain information, in consequence of which he visited the stables of Julius Gove Ltd., at Bellasis Road on the 4th July and he found three horses belonging to the accused, being starved. He again went there on the 5th and found that one horse had died the previous day and two others were on the point of death. Dr. Uttanwalla then made a complaint to the Magistrate and under a search warrant, brought the animals to the Court and the Court ordered the horses to be sent to the Sakarbai Hospital, pending its decision. The evidence of the "Mucadum" of the stables and the "syce" showed that the animals were not given even water, sometimes. Dr. Uttanwalla deposed that there was no bedding for the horse that had died, although it had had sores.

The accused first pleaded guilty. In his statement he said he had paid money to his agent to look after the horses, in the end, however, he pleaded guilty and proyed for mercy.

The Bench fined the accused Rs. 100, he had also to pay Rs. 50 to the Sakarbai Hospital in charity.

A NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A National Medical College in Bombay will be opened on the 1st of September next. Building for the college is secured and laboratory fittings etc. will be ready by the 3rd week of August. The regular courses will begin by the 1st of September. The professorial staff will be announced in the 3rd week of August.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE TANKS.

SATURDAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

From our Special Representativ.

POONA, July 30.

At question time on Saturday, replying to Dr. Dadachanji's long question re the acquisition of Gowrakshak Mandall's lands at Akuli by the Development Directorate, it was stated that the hill known as Padan Hill was selected by the Government after careful enquiries as the best possible site for quarry for stone required for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and so far as was known at present, it would not be necessary to notify for the acquisition any additional land at Akuli, in which the Mandali is interested.

Replying to Mr. Havelivala, it was stated nothing had yet been decided as to where the new Council Hall should be located in Bombay. To the same member's question re the establishment charges of the Development Board the Hon. Mr. Setalvad referred the member to the statement laid on the table at question time on the 25th (in reply to Mr. Trivedi's question) re the senior officers. The collection of the remainder of the information about other establishment and particulars of salaries of all monthly employees and costs of labour would involve expenditure of time and labour not justified in Government's opinion.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO ARTS SCHOOL STUDENTS.

To Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's question regarding scholarships to students of the arts schools the answer given was "information will ve called for."

On Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asking if Government were aware that cinema films of an unmentionable obscene character were being shown to private audiences in Bombay since November 1920 the answer was that such films had not come to Government notice. Enquiries were, however, being made, and any information on the subject should be communicated to the Police Commissioner.

In reply to Mr. Kassim's question regarding the Sind Publicity Committee and its paper the answer was that information was being called for.

RENT ACTS COMMITTEE.

To the same members question re the rent acts Hon. Mr. Setalvad stated that the Government were considering the general question of the amendment of the acts and a committee had been appointed for suggesting necessary amendments.

CHIEF ENGINEER IN SIND.

To Mr. Pahalajani's question re the post of chief engineer in Sind and his powers, the answer was that the post was created in January 1910. "The Chief Engineer in Sind exercises all the powers of a Chief Engineer as laid down in the P. W. D. Code and has charge of the office of Secretary Indus River Commission. He is competent to transfer from one Division to another all establishment in Sind below the rank of Executive Engineer including the temporary establishment after consultation with the Superintending Engineer Indus right and left bank. He is als Indus right and left bank. He is also invested with full powers regarding the appointments, promotions, dismissals, etc., of all clerical, draftsmen's storekeepers' and menial establishments employed in the Public Work Department offices in Sind. He is in charge of the works connected with the control of the River Indus and sanctions detailed plans and estimates up to Rs. 50,000 for all works administratively approved by the Government." It was also added by the Government that as a temporary measure owing to paucity of officers, the office had been held by a Superintending Engineer, simultaneously with his own duties.

The answer to Mr. Trivedi's question re the quantity of English and Indian cement bought for the Improvement Trust Port Trust, the P. W. D. and the Development Directorate, during the last twelve months was as follows:—English cement. Improvement Trust, 2,000 tons, Port Trust, 990 tons. P. W. D. 1,055 tons, Development, nil. Indian Cement, 9,000 nil, 856 and 230 tons respectively.

Re the salary of the Development Director, replying to the same member's question, it was stated that the salary of the post was Rs. 4,000. A salary of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for Sir Lawless Hepper onally in consideration of the pay and other allowances he received before his appointment, and the importance of securing his services.

After questions, resolutions were allowed for discussion.

DISCUSSION ON RESOLUTIONS.

CONSTITUTION OF CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved his resolution re the constitution of conciliation boards. He regretted that there should have been no direct representative in the Council to voice the grievances of the working classes. He reviewed at length the labour conditions in Bombay during the past four or five years and referred to the part played by the Governor towards the settlement of the differences between millowners and millhands in 1919 and 1920. He also referred to the great millhands' strike of 1918 in Ahmedabad, its dramatic end and the patriotic conduct of the Ahmedabad millowners in conceding the men's demands, and he thought that the lesson of Ahmedabad should not be lost sight of by the whole Presidency. He said that if there were some machinery that could effect an adjustment of the relations between the parties, all the suffering and hardship could have been avoided. As regards the machinery, Mr. Kanji wanted the appointment of a small committee of the Council to consider the kind of machinery to be adopted in this Presidency. He closed his speech by appealing to the Government to accept the resolution and help towards securing the object he had in view.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jehangir Petit moved an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the practicability or otherwise of setting up suitable machinery for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes. Mr. Petit said he was in sympathy with the object of the resolution. But he thought that Bombay labour was still unorganised and in the present unorganised condition it was not possible to set up machinery of the kind suggested in the resolution.

Mr. Crerar, on behalf of the Government welcomed the resolution as amended by Mr. Petit. While admitting that strikes had passed over without many serious incidents, possibly as had been suggested by Mr. Kanji owing to the excellent behaviour of the strikers, the speaker paid a warm tribute to the extraordinary patience and restraint of the police and military forces in dealing with the situation. An essential preliminary to any action by the Government, continued Mr. Crerar was the possession of really some data of the economic factors involved they had already taken some steps in that direction.

Mr. Addyman wanted to see the principle embodied in the resolution being given effect to. He supported the resolution as did Mr. Macnaghten of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir supported the amendment moved by Mr. Petit. He wanted to know the result of the Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, appointed by the Government last year. He complained that its report had been submitted to the Government but it had been treated confidential.

Mr. Hayward, for the Government, pointed out that it was an informal Committee and its report was confidential.

Mr. Cawasji then inquired to know the difference between an informal and formal Committee. Continuing, he said that the Committee consisted besides the chairman, of Messrs. Mathradas Gokaldas, Mangaldas Ghirdharidas (Ahmedabad), Jehangir Petit, Chandarvarkar, and one or two others. When the Government had its report, why have another Committee, he asked, and added that the employees always welcomed any machinery to settle the differences with employees.

Mr. Gupte of Poona, in supporting the resolution, emphasised the need for inclusion of some labour representatives on the accounts committee of each large business concern, without which, he thought there could be no proper solution of the question. At this stage, the Council adjourned to tea.

On the Council reassembling, Mr. Kanji stated that he accepted Mr. Petit's amendment, which looked at properly, amounted to one and the same thing as Mr. Kanji had already outlined in his speech.

Mr. Griffeth, late Commissioner of Police, Bombay, supporting the amendment, spoke about the Bombay strikes, especially the mill strikes of 1919 and 1920, to show that the strikers were not as peaceful as had been attempted to be made out by Mr. Kanji. He also spoke about the great divorce of thought between Capital and Labour. He was not quite sure whether it was possible to create any machinery which would tend to improve matters, but he, for one, felt that it was necessary to make an attempt. He suggested that some sort of *liaison* should be established between millhands and mill managers, and through them millowners, by which it would be possible to get timely warning of what was taking place in the Labour world. At this stage the closure was applied.

Mr. Kanji in withdrawing his resolution in favour of Mr. Petit's amendment, said that the purpose he had in view would be served by the amendment. He did not want to quarrel over words. He, however, pointed out that Labour did not want any charity. They wanted justice. They were no more mere hands but men on their legs. They wanted equal rights. He hoped that on the Committee labour would be fully represented.

After the resolution was withdrawn, Mr Hayward made a statement discussing the position under various Acts of Parliament regarding industrial arbitration. The resolution as amended was put to the vote and carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE TANKS.

Mr. Lalbai Ambaram then moved a resolution recommending that all babul trees grown in the village tanks be sold and proceeds utilised in repairing such tanks and if additional funds be required to get tanks thoroughly cleansed, necessary funds be made available from the famine grants provided in the Budget.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir rose to a point of order pointing out that the resolution involved two issues. The President, however allowed the resolution.

Mr. Chitale enquired if it was proper for the Council to suggest appropriation from an earmarked item. He was told by the President to raise the matter in his speech. Speaking a little later Mr. Chitale made it point of order and cited authority to show that the Council had no right. The President thereupon ruled the resolution out of order.

At this stage the deputy president intervened and pointed out to the president that the resolution was in order, that it did not ask for an appropriation but that it was a recommendedation to the Government, and if the Government thought fit, they could appropriate the amount. The president reconsidered his ruling, and declared that the resolution was in order (Hear, hear). Discussion was then resumed on the resolution.

The resolution evoked some opposition both from Hon. the Revenue Member and the other members. Mr. Jesinghbhai Patel laid stress on the great difficulty that is experienced in the rural parts for drinking water. He mentioned how during the last hot season people including the backward classes had to pay dearly for small quantities of drinking water. When the mover was replying to the debate in which he condemned almost wholesale the working of the District Local Boards, Mr. C. M. Gandhi interrupted and asked him when he was a District officer did he ever ask for greater grants towards the repairs and upkeep of village tanks. This provoked some laughter among the members.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, in his reply, stated that the Mover should approach the question in a proper constitutional manner and not go on condemning the District Boards as a failure. The resolution was put to vote and declared lost.

MIXED COMMITTEE FOR A SCHEME OF LAND MORTGAGE LOAN ACT, ETC.

Rao Sahib Vichare of Kholapur, who represents a constituency in the Ratnageri District moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a mixed committee to draw up a scheme of land mortgage loan act, etc.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad raised a point of order, observing it was difficult to see the point of the resolution. The President stated that so far as he was concerned, he had allowed it, and if there was any ambiguity, it was open to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad to raise the point after the resolution had been moved.

After the resolution was moved Mr. Hayward stated that Government was considering legislation to repeal the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, in accordance with the recommendations of a committee on the subject and substitute suitable amendments in the Usurious Loans Act. He added that the part of the Act relating to the village munsiffs was going to be incorporated in the Bombay Cipil Courts Act. Mr. Hayward caused some amusement when he referred to the difficulty felt at first among the Government members to determine within whose jurisdiction the resolution came. The resolution was withdrawn.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT JUDGES FROM THE BAR.

On the Minister of Education announcing the appointment of a committee *re* Primary Education in the Presidency, Mr. Kale, Satara, withdrew his resolution without moving it, and was allowed to move another recommending the appointment of qualified and experienced practicing lawyers direct from the Bar to the newly created posts of District Judges in the Presidency in pursuance of the policy laid down by the Government of India. Before it was moved, Mr. Hayward explained that the matter was subject to the control of the Government of India and was as a matter of fact now under correspondence between the local Government and the Government of India. At this stage the Council adjourned till Monday afternoon.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1921.

In the Division Court No. 37.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2588-21—Unwalla P. & P., Bai Meharbai Noshirwan Purozshaw Dubash v. Bhagoli Bindesari & anr, In person, Agt. 2-3-4, Deft. on.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

1253-21—Payne and Co., Karsondas Lalji v. Hirji Nensey & Co., Shroff & Vachha.

1286-21—Ardesnir H D & Co., Mukhi Megbji Murji v. Bai Khatubai Siddick and ors, Dastur and Co.

1392-21—Dharamsi D & Co., Bai Laxmibai Mukaonker v. J C Banerji, Pandia & Co.

1420-21—Jamsetji R and D, Gomalibai widow and ors v. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Captain & V.

1441-21—Payne and Co., Carsondas Tejpal v. Cursondas Lalji and ors, Malvi M R & Co.

1464-21—Wadia G and Co., Pirojbai Sorabjee Panthaki v. Nowroji Edulji Pavri.

1466-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Hassanalli Sulemanji v. Gulabchand Devichand Jhaveri, Daphtary F and D.

1467-21—Matubhai J & M, Shirbanoobai wife of Mahomed Alli K Jethabhai v. Miradkhan Jamadar and ors.

1490-21—Motichand and D., Motichand I. Gandhi v. Bhawanishanker Naranji & anr, Mulla and M., Ferreira & V.

1491-21—Captain & V, Vasantrao Vinayak Katui v. Messrs Khimji Tejsey and anr, Jamsedji R & D, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1492-21—Matubhai J and M, Bhikaji Savaksha Choksi v. Eruckshaw Sorabji Bharuchha, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1493-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeser Cooper v. Messrs Dhirajlal Vrajlal & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1494-21—Judah & Solomon, Simon Reuben, v. Ratanji Jivandas & Co. a firm and ors, Motichand & D, Mulla & M.

1575-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Venasi Heera Lala.

1576-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Bhagirathibai widow.

1577-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Girdharlal Anandji.

1579-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Abdul Hafiz Abdul Kadar.

1580-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. R Ward.

1581-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Jeewanlal Daulatrao and anr.

1582-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Cassam Sunderji.

1583-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Narayen Ramchandra.

1584-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Tokersey Soora.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

The District Traffic Supdt. Branches Ahmedabad, at Katosan Road B. B. & C. I. Railway, writes:—

"The line between Katosan road and Bechraji is washed away in several places since yesterday. Transhipment of passengers is not possible for about a week."

RESIGNATION AS PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give space in your daily paper, the following words, which I have addressed to the Director of Land Records C. P. in tendering my resignation.

"I am very sorry to state that the present policy of the British Government is solely to destroy the Islamic world. I therefore under the Commandments of our Islamic law, consider it to be a sin to continue any longer a missionary to such a Government whose sole aim is to hurt the feelings of Indians openly and secretly. In am therefore tendering my resignation which may kindly be accepted at an early date."—Yours etc.

BHUREY KHAN (Alias).
M. A. GAFFAR KHAN.
Revenue Inspector on leave.

Hoshangabad, July 25.

MR. BAPTISTA'S RESPONSIBLE CO-OPERATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be much obliged to you if you will kindly allow this to reach Mr. Baptista through the columns of your popular paper.

I think, what Mr. Baptista meant by his responsible cooperation with the Government yesterday at the Excelsior, is the same as non-cooperation, if I mistake not. Simply the words of Mahatma Gandhi of saying it are rather alarming, purposely kept so by the statesman-like Mahatma. Non-Cooperation is in other words Self-Cooperation or to say in Mr. Baptista's words responsible cooperation. It is the moral force of bearing everything that is inhuman and teaching how to win evil by good. The responsibility of a leader of a family is not justified if he allows the family to run into debt and difficulties. The same thing is with the leaders of a nation.—Yours, etc.

S. V. T.

Bombay, July 30.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO LIMITED

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the account which appears in your issue of the 27th instant wherein the Secretary of the above Company has stated that resolutions were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th instant at the Empire Theatre and that the same were adopted by a large majority, and only three voting against, we the undersigned shareholders who were present at the said meeting say that the account given by the Secretary is altogether contrary to facts. As a matter of fact due to the great uproar which prevailed and multifarious other reasons, the meeting altogether failed to accomplish its objects moreover no valid meeting could be held as many shareholders had left the place of meeting, having been given to understand by the Directors, who themselves had left the Hall, that the meeting was abandoned on account of a free fight which occurred.—Yours, etc.

SHANKAR GOVIND TENDULKAR,
J. M. F. ROZARIO.
J. F. De COSTA.
A. DIAS.

H. I. H. CROWN PRINCE OF PERSIA.

PARSIS PRESENT AN ADDRESS.

On Friday evening the Parsis under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Association presented an address to H. I. H. the Crown Prince of Persia, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. His Imperial Highness on arrival in the hall was given an enthusiastic ovation.

Mr. Hormasji Cowasji D. Adenwala then presented the following address in English in the course of which it was stated:—

"We beg to assure Your Imperial Highness that although nearly twelve centuries have elapsed since we, Parsis, have made India the country of our adoption, our hearts are constantly turning to Iran, our ancient Fatherland, with love and reverence, and the memory of that beloved land which was for centuries the centre of a world-wide Empire, and witnessed the glories of the Kayanian Achoemenian and Sassanian dynasties, which was the scene of the triumphs of Kaikasus and Kaikhushru, of Cyrus and Darius, of Ardeshir and Shapur and of the heroic deeds of Kershasp, Rustom and Faramarz is always cherished in Parsi hearts with feelings of the deepest affection and pride. Although today there exists only a very small remnant of our ancient Race in Persia, the Parsis here have always entertained the hopes that the day might come when they might once more renew their connection with Persia and play their part, however humble, in the regeneration, development and glorification of their Fatherland. We earnestly hope that Your Imperial Highness will welcome, encourage and help in our wishes and endeavours to cooperate in this great work

We trust Your Imperial Highness will permit us to offer to your August Brother, His Imperial Majesty the Shah, our gratitude for the assurance conveyed by His Majesty to the Parsis in Europe that His Majesty's Zoroastrian subjects will have full rights of citizenship in His Majesty's dominions and that their welfare would be a matter for His Majesty's personal solicitude, as well as for the practical proof thereof, evinced in the recent incident of the racial persecution of Persian Zoroastrians at Yezd when full justice was done to them. Our earnest hope and prayer is that His Imperial Majesty the Shah and the Government will continue to safeguard the interests of our Zoroastrian Brethren in Persia and will be graciously pleased to see that racial considerations do not result in their persecution or humiliation at the hands of intolerant neighbours. Your Imperial Highness will permit us to express our grateful appreciation for the very kind words of assurance and sympathy Your Imperial Highness expressed to our Persian Zoroastrian Brethren in Bombay a few days ago.

Like various other countries Persia is recovering from the effects of the Great War and is reshaping her destinies. Our fervent and earnest prayer is that this ancient land which we so devotedly love might develop its natural resources, recover its spiritual, intellectual and material greatness and once more take its proper place amidst the Great Nations of the world. May it be vouchsafed to Your August Brother, to Your Imperial Highness and to Your Imperial House to witness and be helpers in this great consummation.

In conclusion we have to request Your Imperial Highness to convey to His Imperial Majesty the Shah our good wishes and prayers for the welfare and prosperity of Your Imperial House and of the beloved land which it has pleased Providence to place under their Sovereign Power and Authority."

A Persian version of the above address was read out by Mr. Dinshah J. Irani, Solicitor. Mr. Adenwala then presented, amid cheers, the Prince a beautiful casket and requested the Prince to accept it and keep it as a souvenir from the Parsi community while on his visit in Bombay.

OFFER AND ASSURANCE TO PARSIS.

The Prince, after thanking for the cordiality of reception and for the kind and affectionate terms in which a reference was made to his August Brother, His Imperial Majesty the Shah-in-Shah, said it was a matter of great pride to him in the old country" that his brethren the Parsees had achieved so much success outside it, and he hoped the day not far off when they (the Parsis) would turn their great intellectual, moral and material resources to achieve the greatness and prosperity of their (Parsis) and his common Fatherland. (Cheers.). He hoped they would visit the old country, and, whatever feasible start permanent relations with her.

The Prince added:

"I may renew the assurance His Imperial Majesty gave in Europe last year, in reply to an address from the Anjuman, that equality of rights in Iran exists and will be maintained by His Majesty's Government irrespective of race or creed. (Loud cheers.).

The Prince left the hall amidst renewed cheering.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Miss Meinet's lecture on "Women and the New Constitution", Y.W.C.A. Hall, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 2.

Public Meeting at the Excelsior Theatre in aid of Smyrna Fund, 6 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi to preside. (Speakers include: Messrs. Mrs. Pickthall, Mohamed Ali, M. A. K. Azad, Hakim A. Khan, Dr. Ansari, Lala Lajpatrai).

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

HIND MAHILA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj a public meeting of women will be held in Gandharve Maha Vidyalaya today at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in honour of the anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak. Mrs. Sushailabai Jayakar and Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhat, will be the principal speakers among others, on the life work of the patriot. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. All ladies are requested to be present in pure Swadeshi dress.

PICKET CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Mazagon Police Court, Boman Kaikushroo Irani charged Hakim Mouivi Haji Abdul Karim with cheating him on the 28th June in respect of Rs 40/-.

Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. Aibless defended.

It was stated that the complainant had a tea shop at Jacob Circle. Picketing was commenced there, but the complainant persuaded some of the volunteers to go away and the picketing was stopped. After a few days the accused went to the shop, and told his man that if he were given Rs. 300 for the Khilafat Fund picketing would be entirely removed and on the 28th June he was accordingly handed the sum. The next day the accused came to the shop again and asked for Rs. 100 for giving Mr. Shaukat Ali [illegible] supari' which sum was also given. After some time, it was stated, the accused came to the shop and asked the volunteers to drink tea—as the picketing still continued—but the volunteers refused to do so as Mr. Shaukat Ali was against it. The accused said he had permission from Mr. Shaukat Ali to drink tea. In the meantime the Chowdhary of the Jamat was seen by the complainant and the latter offered to pay Rs. 1,000 into the funds of the mosque if the accused denied having received Rs. 400 for the Khilafat Funds. On the 30th June, Mr. Shaukat Ali came to the mosque and told the audience that picketing was for liquor shops only and not for tea shops, and denied having received any money for the Khilafat Funds, and told them to return the money to the complainant as they did not accept any money for the fund by means of oppression. He also directed the accused to be prosecuted.

The accused denied having received the amount.

MR. GANDHI'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. Gandhi in his evidence, said there was a meeting on the 25th June at Jacob Circle at 9 p.m. and both accused and he were present there. They both made speeches. He had not said that the Irani's tea shop should be boycotted. If anyone said that witness had said that the tea shop of the complainant should be boycotted, it was not true. He saw the accused for the first time that day. He did not know that the accused took any interest in the Khilafat work. The accused came to see witness and he told him that he would give his evidence if necessary.

Mr. Shaukat Ali was summoned but he was not present in the Court.

The Magistrate framed a charge of cheating against the accused.

COMFORT THAT SATISFIES ON
CARS THAT SERVE
THE
DAIMLER STILL LEADS.

The quality of a Daimler has never been questioned, and the present stock of Cars exhibit the utmost refinement in finish and design.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,

Branch at Delhi 3 — Apollo Bunder BOMBAY. — Telegrams, 'Chalo'

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICES.
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

JUST A WORD—

The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO LIMITED

Apply for particulars to the Manager at—67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY 51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL MACHINE Co.
Parsee Statue, BOMBAY.

The only manufacturers of Machinery for—
Corn grinding, Seed crushing,
Rice polishing, Oil extracting,
Mortar Grinding, Timber sawing,
Paint manufacturing & Sundry machinery
ON LARGEST SCALE IN INDIA
Particulars and prices on application

GERMAN JEWELLERY
JUST ARRIVED
Well-known German Make
K-J-
APPLY AT ONCE
N. BHUTA & Co.
41, Humam Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Phone No. 4981. — Tele. "BHUTACO"

Sixty Years
OF
Indian Finance
By
K. T. SHAH B.A., B. Sc., (ECON. LONDON)
BAR-AT-LAW,
158, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
PRICE, RS. 10/-

GODREJ SAFES.

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

372 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a sever competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.
Nsar Gas Works Parel, BOMBAY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for two SCHOLARSHIPS each Rs. 60 per mensem for Graduates in Chemistry. Apply personally with credentials between 2 and 3 any afternoon to N. M. BHATHENA, Director, Godrej's Analytical and Research Laboratory, 6 and 8, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
R935

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
MAZAGON ROAD, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1898.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmith and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.
14-8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: Worx Telephone.
NOXID, Bombay No. 2154.
Reg Office Tel. 784.

THE NEW ERA INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

THE above Company has been established with a view to sell insurance at the cheapest rates possible. Liberal terms and conditions.
Applications invited for Agencies. Apply:
MANAGING AGENTS,
10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.
10422

VULCAN
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:
SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY, BART
Bombay Agents:
Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Vulcan transacts all Kinds of Fire Insurance.
J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.
Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, etc.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs Khatao Makenji & Co. Nasarwanji P Karani, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.
Soliciting inquiries and orders.
INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING, CO.
Show Room:—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH
Sedgwick Collins (India) Limited.
Insurance Agents
5, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay
INSURANCE EFFECTED
MARINE
FIRE
LOSS OF PROFITS
EARTHQUAKE
MOTOR VEHICLES
THIRD PARTY RISK
BURGLARY
RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION
LIVE STOCK,
Etc. Etc.
Chief Agents, Bombay, fort
THE
NEW INDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.
5, Wallace Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

JAL DINSHAW & CO
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS.
NATIONAL METIAL WORK LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship and rings and fancy Brass Works.
Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.
JUSUB PEERMOMHAD BLDG.
LOHAR CHAWL.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

To K. S. RAMUNI MENON, Esqr. We have received many answers to your letter. Please send to this office for them.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, August 1, 1921.

WANTED-OFFICIAL DENIAL!

While we are far from giving implicit belief to reports which emanate from Athens—which has always within our remembrance been known as a regular factory of false news—and while we are pretty certain that the "Turkish" Government in Constantinople cannot be in such close touch with Angora at this moment as to be the mouthpiece of Angora, as the Athens newsmongers would have us to believe that it is; it seems certain that the Greeks have advanced much further into Turkey and have inflicted much heavier casualties upon the Turks than they could possibly have done without the infernal means of war supplied to them from Western Europe. We have already quoted in these columns the statement of the Constantinople correspondent of the "Near East," to the effect that in the coming (i.e. present) Greek advance, the Hellenic troops would have the advantage of a large supply of asphyxiating shells and flame-throwers. We have since published a telegram from a correspondent in Paris who sees neither the "Near East" nor the "Bombay Chronicle" to the effect that the Greeks are advancing with the help of tanks, asphyxiating gas and flame-throwers and also that they evinced their joy at the victory they thus obtained by a demonstration before the British Legation at Athens.

In this connection we earnestly call the attention of the Government of India to an editorial note in the "Outlook" now an organ of the Lloyd-George-Curzon policy, beginning:

"Those critics who have argued that for us to support the Greeks against the Turks will necessarily involve us in enormous financial commitments have overlooked some of the features of modern warfare".

It occurs in the issue of July 2 on p. 3. It is infinitely worse than anything that we have ever published or implied regarding British support of Greece and the cold-blooded cruelty of British so-called "statesmen" where Asiatic and Islamic nations are concerned. Is the "Bombay Chronicle" alone to be the object of official denials? Will not the Government of India give the lie direct to the "Outlook" in this matter, or through the India Office take action against its editor for publishing matter defamatory of the British Government and calculated to spread disaffection in the British realm? And ought not the "Outlook" to be banned in India, as much as the "Islamic News", whose only crime was printing a translation from a French newspaper?

That the "statement in the "Outlook" was published at a time when England had declared most strict neutrality makes things worse. It is clear from the passage in the "Outlook" that the Greeks had not to the writer's knowledge at that time received "the features of modern warfare" referred to, which, it appears from various sources of information, they have received since. The question raised by such a callous statement, as that in the "Outlook" in connection with the whole behaviour of the Greeks in Asia Minor affects the actual right to *live* of Asiatic peoples. We should like to know, what is the position of Muslims who at present cooperate with Government upon this question. We should like to know what is the position of the Government of India, which would appear to have been duped as have the Indian people. And what, we ask, are the Muslims of India, already smarting with a sense of injury, to think of this? We trust that the Government and the people of India will stand for once together to protest against a war which is disgraceful to humanity. The people of Bombay will have the opportunity of making their views known on Tuesday at the great meeting arranged by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha at the Excelsior Theatre.

THE MATIARI INQUIRY.

We are glad of the decision of the Government of Bombay to appoint an independent and impartial commission of inquiry into the Matiari Firing incident. The Dharwar affair, in conjunction with other "affairs" in other parts of India had roused a horrible suspicion among the Indian public that some edict had gone forth from some high quarter that the subordinate police should have a free hand in dealing with the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements. The Bombay Presidency has been so much more fortunate, in possessing a more civilised, enlightened Government, than other parts of India; the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation movements have developed there, under humane conditions, upon such peaceable and useful lines, which we consider to be the greatest proof of the wisdom, from the Government's own standpoint, of the tolerant attitude hitherto adopted by Sir George Lloyd's Government, that when trouble occurred in certain parts of Sind and the Karnatak and there came reports of irritating and repressive conduct of the police against Non-Co operators, every one ascribed the policy to the local officials and exonerated the Government of Bombay. The Dharwar affair, in which, to the outside public (who have no means, any more than we have, of estimating the real attitude or views of Government) the Government of Bombay seemed in communiques to identify itself with the attitude of local officials, was a great shock to the public—cooperators no less than non-cooperators, as may be judged from the motion for adjournment on this very question (disallowed, though it was) on the first day of the session of the Legislative Council. If the Matiari affair had been treated in the same way by Government, a most unfortunate impression would have been created. Now that an impartial investigation is to take place into the Matiari incident, the public will feel reassured on the main point at issue: i.e., that it is not and never has been a part of the policy of the Government of this Presidency to allow the subordinate police a free hand to deal with the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation movements. We have always, in every article of ours upon the Dharwar incident, maintained that it could not be so, while deploring a reticence and conduct on the part of Government which gave people to imagine that it might be so. We welcome this decision in regard to the Matiari incident as a vindication of the honour of Sir George Lloyd's Government.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Curzon's Lament.

There is a good deal that is true in Lord Curzon's lament over Persia, but if his lordship had taken the trouble to indulge in a little introspection and questioned himself about the real reasons for the fruitlessness of Britain's "countless sacrifices" for the sake of Persia, he would have realised that it is not so much the perversity of the people of that country as the blundering statesmanship—one would almost say, crass folly—of the British Foreign Office that has been responsible for the ruin of all British hopes in Persia and for thrusting the people of that country into the arms of the very people, the Bolsheviks, to keep the Persians aloof from whom Britain had been making all the sacrifices named by Lord Curzon. Both before and after the War, whether in collusion with or in opposition to the Russian Government, the policy of the British Foreign Office in respect of Persia had been calculated to alienate the sympathies of all true patriots of that country, to antagonise most of its statesmen and to rouse the deepest suspicions of all well-wishers of that peaceful, highly cultured and once very great nation. Lord Curzon talks of Britain's efforts and sacrifices "to re-establish and guarantee the future existence of the Persian nation," but the way British statesmen set about attaining that object appeared to the vast majority of the Persian people as calculated permanently to deprive them of all voice in the management of their own affairs and to reduce their country from the position of independence which it has enjoyed for ages past to one of practical helotry to a non-Asiatic nation.

The Remedy.

If the Anglo-Russian Convention had the effect of making the Persians deeply suspect the *bona fides* of their European "friends," the Anglo-Persian Agreement was calculated to rouse their bitterest hostility to the one Power which had all along been posing as their especial guide, philosopher and friend, but which now stood revealed in their eyes as something totally different from that personage. Instead of reading the signs of the times aright, and trying to conciliate Persian opinion, the Foreign Office staked its all on the Anglo-Persian Agreement and proceeded to obtain the consent of the Persian "Government" over the head of the people. Not succeeding in the attempt, it was forced to agree to the summoning of the Meijliss and the ratification of the Agreement by that body. But that ratification never came—and the "countless sacrifices" went for nothing. In despair Persia was compelled to turn her attention to the Russian Soviet Government, which had overthrown Czarism and which promised every facility and guaranteed every safety to her, but which never demanded anything of her, save her open friendship. Can one really hold the Persians to blame for the turn of events? If only British statesmen had the sagacity to realise that the genuine friendship of a nation can never be purchased by either bluff or secret diplomacy and that it can only be won by frankness and disinterestedness, Persia need not have gone astray, as it has done, and distrusted Britain. We do not think that even to-day it is too late for the British nation to win back the confidence of the Persians. But before that happy consummation is achieved, Britain must give up her ambition of adding lustre to the Empire by painting the oil, coal and cotton fields of Asia and Africa "red."

Indian Unity.

We have always held that if unity of opinion between the British in India and the Indian people could be established on a single point, the chief obstacle in the way of Swaraj would be removed; and from our own experience of Anglo-Indians, past and present, we have come to think that such unity of vision could most easily be reached upon the Turkish question. The following quotation from the London "Times" would tend to confirm us in that opinion or, as we should rather call it, hope, were it not for later utterances of our Allahabad contemporary, which seem inconsistent with the profession herein made.

INDIAN DISTRUST OF GREEKS.

Events in Asia Minor are being watched here anxiously. All shades of opinion are strongly opposed to British support of the Greeks, on whose temperamental instability the "Pioneer," in particular, lays stress. "The revelations of Greek atrocities, long rumoured here, add to the strong feeling among Anglo-Indians and Indians that the British Government should, beyond all doubt, clear itself of any support of the treacherous Greeks. The difficulties presented by the Bolshevist intrigue are recognized, but it cannot be too strongly emphasized that all India is on the side of the Secretary of State in his support of Moslem contentions."—"The Times."

Why then did "The Pioneer" so lately "go" for us for placing evidence before the Indian public on a subject on which "all India is on the side of the Secretary of State"? And what does it think of the "asphyxiating shells and flame-throwers" used by the Greeks in connection with the statement in the "Outlook" mentioned in our leading article?

Winking Justice.

We have been taught to believe that British Justice is blind and that she is no respecter of persons. But from the way she has been adjusting the scales from time to time in the United Provinces, an impartial observer is obliged to suspect that she is not altogether blind, but has one at least of her optics half-shut and that she is not altogether averse to slightly tilting the scales to suit her own convenience. Take the case of the well-known "Nehru leaflet" about the grievances of the Kisans. The contents of this leaflet were written by Pandit Motilal Nehru, who had also had the leaflet published. Sir Harcourt Butler's Government consider the leaflet to be seditious or objectionable and cause about half a dozen of boys selling the leaflet to be hauled up before the Magistrate at Pratabgarh, with a view to binding them down not to distribute that leaflet again among the public. But the boys refuse to sign the bond and are clapped in jail. Pandit Motilal, the author of the leaflet is let alone. His son, Pandit Jawaharlal, coming to know that the boys have been punished in the manner indicated, repeats the offence by openly selling the leaflet, and challenges Sir Harcourt's Government to arrest him. But the "even-handed" and strictly "blind" (?) Justice to which that Government pay homage, winks at Pandit Jawaharlal's action, thinking, no doubt that discretion is the better part of valour. We do not know if such is the Justice which the ex-Chief Justice of Great Britain has come to instal in India, but to all decent people, who do not discriminate between black and white, it must appear as if the goddess that is being set up is not the real divinity but only a spurious one, whose hideous features are effectively masked by a pleasant mien. To us the whole attitude of the United Provinces Government in this matter, in spite of the explanation given in the Legislative Council, seems to be undignified and cowardly in the extreme. Asked why they refuse to take action against the real "offenders," Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal, Government state that "they do not propose to give reason for that!" And yet the Bureaucracy and their organs in the Press are fond of exclaiming that the real "inciters to crime and sedition" in this country keep themselves in the back ground and send innocent youths to the jails!

Dignity and Impudence.

We call the attention of our readers to a short article on Mahatma Gandhi by Major A. J. Dawson, late Director of Information, Bombay, which we publish elsewhere, from "The Graphic." We do not recognise our Gandhiji at all in this extraordinary lucubration; but we recognise our late Director of Information in the sneering tone, and in the irrelevant mention of Messrs. Moody and Sankey and Charley Chaplin in an article upon a man whom the late Director of Bombay Information was quite incapable of appreciating and therefor did not like. The tone of laboured contempt throughout is really ludicrous, considering the relative intellectual stature of the two men.

Towards Peace on Earth.

The following two extracts taken from a magazine entitled "Thy Kingdom Come: The Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in India" may interest our Christian readers as showing how unfounded is the belief current in Europe that Turks and Muslims generally are moved by anti-Christian fanaticism:—

"Constantinople and the Holy Father.—It is said that Constantinople is to have a statue of the Holy Father erected in the square opposite the cathedral. Two facts make this plan of more than ordinary interest. First, according to a prohibition enjoined by the Koran, the city of Constantinople is without a statue in the open, except those few which date as far back as the imperialistic age.

"Second, on the list of subscribers the name of not a single Catholic appears. All are Mohammedans, Hebrew, Schismatic, etc. First is the name of the Sultan of Turkey, then comes those of the Grand Rabbi, the Schismatic Patriarch, bankers, military officers, and others.

"The Mussulmans and the Blessed Sacrament.—The Dominican Sisters of the Presentation who conduct orphan asylums in Bagdad touch a new note when they tell of the very friendly attitude of the Mussulmans during the last Corpus Christi celebration. According to the new freedom which prevails in religious observances, the nuns inaugurated a grand procession. The Blessed Sacrament was carried through several streets and the number of children and nuns in line caused admiring comment from the onlookers.

"It was the behaviour of the Mussulmans that astonished the Catholics. They shouted "Long live the Christians, our brothers," and "Hail to the virgins of Christ," the while they flung flowers in the streets and from silver flasks containing attar of rose fairly inundated the nuns with the precious perfume. In fact, the stiff cornettes of the Sisters began to wilt from the shower.

"Before the procession the Mussulmans offered to burn six hundred candles for ornamentation. The Catholics did not accept the offer, fearing that trouble might ensue, but the Mussulman chief burned the candles just the same and the spectacle was magnificent. It seems that the Mussulmans of Bagdad have not offered any injury to the Christians, but never in history have they shown such sympathy and respect."

The truly Christian spirit manifested by His Holiness in all his utterances on the Turkish Question, and the tribute he has paid to Turkish tolerance have no doubt much to do with this increase of sympathy. But it is a Turkish custom, mentioned by old writers, for the Muslims to scatter flowers and perfume on processions of their Christian fellow-countrymen.

LOKMANYA TILAK.

OUR HOMAGE DUE.

All India will be paying its homage to-day to the spirit of that resplendent personality, which casting off its material vestures exactly a year ago, became one with the national spirit of this great country and has been, ever since, inspiring its children to incessant action. If the spirit of the late Lokamanya Tilak stood for anything in this life, it was for "Action, action and above all action." That is also the ringing message of the great scripture, which in his monumental work the late Lokamanya has attempted to interpret to his countrymen. "Niskama-Karma" or "disinterested action" —the discharge of duty regardless of consequences—is the message of all the great religions of the world and the Lokamanya made it the keynote of his life. It is this message, more than any other, that is ringing in the ears of Indians of all classes and creeds, of men and women no less than the youth and even children. Tilak's career more than that of any other Indian of recent times has become the beacon-light for all his countrymen in their onward march towards the goal of Swaraj to which he pointed out with an unerring finger. Even his bitterest opponents, if they were to judge him by standards, by which they would judge their own country's patriots, would have to admit that his personality was one of the most commanding in the world and that he was made of the stuff the world's greatest patriots and martyrs were made of. The splendour of his public life was only matched by the crystal purity of his private character and what more would one want in the leader of his country? His sacrifices at the altar of his Motherland were of such magnitude as would put to shame the demogogues in high places who, from their positions of comfort and safety talk of their "patriotism" and "sacrifices" before gullible crowds.

Two duties the Lokamanya inculcated all his life, "Swadeshi" and struggle for "Swaraj", both interdependent on each other. Both these great objects have still to be achieved in their entirety before the people of this country can think of any respite in their labours. Mahatma Gandhi has taken upon himself the task of bringing to each and every cottage door in this vast country the message of the Lokamanya and every day that passes he is getting nearer the goal he has set in view. In the Mahatma the spirit of the great departed patriot of Poona may be truly said to have reincarnated and the nation is realising that it has only to harken to Mahatma Gandhi's voice to be sure of getting itself infected with that divine enthusiasm which seizes a people when they are about to achieve the goal which they have been hankering after through all their bitter struggles. To-day marks a definite step forward towards the goal of Swaraj, which is already in sight and if the people of this country will only press on "with heart within and God overhead" they are sure to reach the goal within the period the Congress has assigned for the journey. Let each Indian discharge his own duty towards his country and there need be no doubt that Swaraj will be a *fait accompli* before the year comes to a close.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE SAINT IN POLITICS.

The following sketch by Major A. Dawson "of the strange Indian passive resister" appears in the "Graphic" of July 9:—

"It is probably safe to assert that during the past couple of years a hundred million people in India have been more or less materially influenced by Mr. Gandhi. He is the merest shrimp of a man. Physically, I would not like to claim for him that he possessed courage. Intellectually, nobody who has conversed seriously with him upon topics calling for the exercise of robust mentality, would be in the least likely to pronounce this little man a giant. He quite certainly is not possessed of a first-rate brain. Derivative, imitative, impressionable, emotional and dominated by a theatrical kind of egoism which verges closely upon megalomania. Mr. Gandhi may not untruly be described as an intellectually strong man.

"By birth, Mr. Gandhi is not even a man of high caste. Neither has he a particle of the fanatically saintly qualities which lead a Hindu to mutilate his person, or to spend years sitting on spikes. His asceticism, so far as he may be said to possess any, is strictly of the mild, Occidental variety. Talk of "Back to the Vedas" is hardly more appropriate for Mr. Gandhi than it would be for Mr. Marconi; or more logical than his tirades against the railways and telegraphs, or his professed desire to abolish hospitals, doctors, lawyers, and the products of modern science. Mentally, he is not Hindu at all, or even Oriental, deriving as he does from Ruskin and Morris, from Tolstoi and other modern Europeans. Without offence, one might compare his influence with that of Moody and Sankey, or of the late authoress of "The Rosary", or even, perhaps, of Charlie Chaplin, rather than seek for points in common with the great reformers and leaders of history. Mr. Gandhi is in no single sense of the word a great man. But he has a great following, in a country where the prestige of a name sways millions; and, allowance being made for his tendency toward megalomania, he is quite well-meaning."

A special meeting of the South Indian Health Welfare Association Madras passed a resolution that in view of the establishment of the Health Board and Consultative Committee, the Health and Welfare Association, as now constituted, be dissolved.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council at Viceregal Lodge on the 29th instant.

APOSTLE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

Bombay can celebrate the anniversary day of the Late Lokamanya Tilak in no better way than by taking to Swadeshi in right earnest which alone can place India on the high-road to Salvation.

OFFICIAL TERMINATION OF WAR.

APPROXIMATE DATE SEPT. 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 31

Asked in the House whether he was able to announce an approximate date of the official termination of the war Mr. Lloyd George replied that except with regard to Turkey the official date was September 1st next.

CHITTAGAOG MAGISTRATES OR D ER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, July 27.

On Monday while some railway strikers under police escort were going to the railway station to resume work an altercation took place between the police and the strikers resulting in a free fight in which several policemen and strikers were wounded. This was followed by house-searches and arrest of persons alleged to have taken part in assaulting the police. Hearing this Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, President of the District Congress Committee and two Khilafat preachers visited some houses and then held a public meeting. After the meeting was over notices were served on Mr. Sen Gupta and others prohibiting them to address or hold public meetings for two months. Mr Sen Gupta in reply to the notice writes to the Magistrate:—

"Although I have decided not to violate this order for the time being I reserve to myself the right to disobey it if and when the All-India Congress Committee might resolve on civil disobedience of all these illegal orders.

The Subordinate Judge of Tipperah has delivered judgement in the defamation case brought by Rai P. K. Das Gupta Bahadur, Minister of Tipperah Raj, against the editor and the printer of a local vernacular weekly, the "Tippesah Guide," claiming damages. The Judge dismissed the suit with cost. (A. P.)

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MINISTER OF MINES' WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPE TOWN, July 29.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 31.

In the course of an unofficial speech Mr. Reitz, the South African Minister of Mines uttered a grave warning with regard to drawing hasty conclusions on the Indian question in connection with which he could not give any Government assurance. The matter was of a world-wide significance. The question of the Indian franchise went far beyond the borders of Natal. The British statesmen were giving the matter their attention and the people of Natal would sympathise with England in her present trouble and would not wish to add further to her embarrassments.

INDIGO FACTORIES OF MIDNAPORE.

TROUBLE DUE TO N.-C. O.

16 CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The tenants of a Sikarpur concern belonging to Midnapore Zemandari Co. had combined against the latter and stopped the supply of labour to work the indigo factories of the company, at Sikarpur, which is in the Mederpur Subdivision of the Nadia District. This combination according to the tenants is the result of an alleged oppressive conduct of the company, while the latter allege the same to the Non-Co-operation movement. The police report that this state of things followed the meetings held by the Non-Co-operation leaders.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate has issued a notice stopping all the meetings. Sixteen Congress workers have been arrested on the charge of disobeying the Magistrate's order, while six others were arrested on a charge of leading a prohibited procession and refusing to furnish security for good

BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE.

FOR JOINT ANGLO-FRENCH ACTION IN UPPER SILESIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 31.

At a Cabinet meeting attended by the Dominion representatives to-day formulated a note to France which it is understood emphasises the necessity for a joint Anglo-French action in Upper Silesia, instead of independent ventures which are apparently favoured in some quarters in France. The note is couched in conciliatory terms and it is hoped that it will smooth away difficulties, although a conference on August 4th is, at present, regarded as impossible in consequence of the recent French action.

A KHILAFAT WORKER.

JETS 12 MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Larkana, wires under date of July 28:—

Mohomed Ramzan, a Congress and Khilafat worker of Dudu, (Larkana District) was tried by the Court of District Magistrate, Larkana, under sections 108, and 112, C. P. C. Judgment was delivered this noon. Accused was convicted and required to furnish a security, which as a Non-Cooperator, he refused to do. Hence he was sentenced to 12 months rigorous imprisonment.

WARRANTS ON 5 NOTABLE CITIZENS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, July 30.

Desabhakta Venkatappiah, barrister, Narisimharao, barrister, Guptamade, Venkatasubbayyar, Chimakurti Bas Vayya, altogether five persons have been served with warrants under section 107. Situation is serious.

The Government of India announce the constitution of the corps and units of the Auxiliary Force in India.—(A. P.).

IN AID OF SMYRNA FUND.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA'S PUBLIC MEETING.

MAHATMA GANDHI TO PRESIDE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha a public meeting will be held at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when eminent Congress Leaders and Workers will address the meeting and Mahatma Gandhiji will preside. Patriotic songs in Hindi, Urdu and Gujarati will also be sung. Full proceeds will be transmitted for the Smyrna Relief Fund. Tickets can be had at the Khatri Stores, Near Juma Masjid, and from Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha, opp. Lipton's, Apollo Street between 12 and 3-0 and at the Excelsior Theatre from 3.0 to 6-0 p.m.

ALL DUE TO A "PUSHING" COW!

SCENE AT A PUBLIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 29.

At a Karachi meeting, organised by Non-Cooperators, while speeches were going on, a disturbance started and the people began to shout and push each other and some one cried out that the armed police had come. Thereupon a greater part of the audience, numbering nearly several hundreds, took fright and began to run in all directions, leaving their hats, shoes and spectacles behind. A Volunteer standing on the Platform announced that there was nothing to fear and the disturbance caused by the evil-minded C. I. D. officer was, however, rebuked by the leaders present by making irresponsible statements without inquiries. It transpired that the whole trouble originated by a certain man in the audience and [illegible] which other people also received

THE 1ST OF AUGUST.

THE PRIEST & THE PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL TO HINDUS.

The 1st of August is consecrated by the Nation to Tilak worship. Worship is of two kinds according to Hindus, Internal and External. The proprietors of Sardar Griha propose to inaugurate an external worship of Tilak Maharaj. They intend to place a marble bust of his in the same place and in the same position where his body was seen last year in front of a window in the Sardar Griha to receive the homage of thousands of spectators. The body is no more. It dwindled away into particles of dust and ashes and air and water on the sands of the Chaupati. So an image is to be put up this time. This is external worship.

But the Sadhak Mahatma Gandhi proposes internal worship which gives liberation even to the living. He is intent on invoking the spirit of Tilak, to descend not only on his own image but on the body of the Nation as a whole. His is the daring form of worship which only those intent on *Mukti* or emancipation are entitled to. It is based, as all Hindus know, upon a direct knowledge of Energy—Centres of the human organism. The Sadhak having awakened the sleeping Spiritual Force takes it up with the help of the vital air, from centre to centre until the crowning point is reached. This is what the Mahatmaji is attempting on the National body.

The sacrifices which are enjoined by orthodox scriptures for offering in this internal worship are 15 flowers of sentiments (Bhawas) "The supreme of which is Ahimsa"—"Non-violence" of present-day parlance.

Worshippers who cannot do without an objective image are also enjoined to do mental Upasna as best they can by meditation and concentration on the object of worship and then to vitalise the image by the magnetic current of their faith and will on the one side and the Mantra-power on the other. This is *pranapratishtha* of the image.

The Mantra is the Mantra of Swaraj, the Devta or soul of the Mantra is Lokmanya Tilak and its High Priest Mahatma Gandhi. From an image thus enlivened force rushes through the whole of the being of a worshipper and makes him attain his object unfailingly.

On this memorable day the peoples will be conjoined to the priest's Sadhana so that no force on earth or in nature can stand in the way of their obtaining *Siddhi*?

THE GARDENER.

A great soul passed away on this day a year ago. In Bombay one felt he was not gone, rather was intensely alive. The funeral procession was more like the triumphal march of an Emperor. And who should be one of the bearers of the bier? Gandhi, the Heir-elect to the throne of the peoples'-heart. A Maharata Brahman to be succeeded by a Gujrati Bania—the destiny of India was being wrought up wonderfully by unseen hands!

Gandhiji was in doubts whether others than Brahmins would be allowed to touch the bier. He broached the question to Mr. Khaparde, the friend in charge of affairs, as Mr. Kelker had gone down to Poona. Mr. Khaparde could not give any definite answer just then. Matters remained undecided, till at the end, national feelings triumphed over caste prejudices, and not only Gandhi but a Shaukat Ali was also given the honour of being a bearer of the uncrowned King's remains to the funeral shore.

The National die was cast. Poona Brahmins are no longer isolated from the rest of the people of India. They are swearing their oath of allegiance to Gandhiji as fervently as any Gujrati born, and cementing Hindu-Muslim unity by rapprochement with the Ali Brothers.

The seed of Swaraj was sown anew that day by the new Gardner of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi—a grimly determined soul. His steady nurturing has brought out sprouts within the year. Who can dare prophesy, he he the most bigotted of co-operators—that by the end of the year the Gardner will not place the ripe fruit of Swaraj in the hands of the people?

SARALA DEVI.

APPLICATION FOR REVISION OF SENTENCE.

HIGH COURT ACQUITS CONVICTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 29.

Mr. Justice Moti Sagar has delivered judgment in revision applications lodged in the High Court by certain Akali Sikhs who were arrested in the District Court compound, Lahore. The accused petitioners were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by trying Magistrate, Mr. Dodd for offences of criminal trespass and joining or continuing to be memoers of an unlawful assembly after knowing that it had been commanded to disperse. The accused appealed against their conviction and sentence before Mr. Harris, the Additional District Magistrate, but their appeal was rejected. They accordingly lodged an application for revision in the High Court. His Lordship after briefly narrating the facts states in course of his judgment that there was an assemblage of more than five persons was beyond dispute, but his lordship asked, could it be said that the object of the meeting was, any one of the five objects mentioned in section 141, I. P. C. In his lordship's opinion one of the most necessary ingredients of an offence under section 145 of I. P. C. was wanting in this case and consequently no conviction could be sustained under this section. His lordship concluded by saying that the likelihood of an assembly causing a disturbance of public peace should have been established by proof of facts, sufficient to satisfy the court that the assembly was likely to cause such a disturbance and that not having been done his lordship was of opinion that the conviction could not be altered to one under section [illegible] C. Accordingly his lordship allowed the revision and setting aside the conviction acquitted the accused.

"FOREIGN CLOTH—INDIA'S GREATEST DEVIL."

OUR DUTY TO EXERCISE IT.

EXHIBITION OF KHADI.

EYE-OPENER OF INDIGENOUS TALENT.

LEADERS' EXHORTATION TO TAKE TO SWADESHI.

There was a fine exhibition of Khadi opened yesterday afternoon at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi at Rama Baug, C. P. Tank. There were about 20 stalls all told, some opened up by the mills and some by private persons. The Exhibition was held under the auspices of the newly-started Rashtriya Stree Sabha, of which the President is H. H. Nazli Begum Sahiba. The soul of the movement was, however, Mrs. Atia Begum Rahmin, and as Mahatma Gandhi said it was due to her untiring efforts, day and night, with those of her co-workers that the Exhibition was such an unqualified success. The show is worth a visit of all patriotic Indians, who wish to know what their country is capable of manufacturing now, and what their country had manufactured, but a few years ago under the encouragement of her own people. Some stalls are exclusively devoted to Khadar of varieties—rough and smooth white and coloured. Things have been manufactured of the handmade cloth which reflect great credit on the exhibitors. There were several beautiful things exclusively made of Khadi cloth and some of the private stores had these beautiful clothes in their stalls. After seeing the exhibits there can be no sort of excuse for Indians if they buy foreign clothes. With great exertions Mrs. Atia Begum, Mrs. Kalavantibai Motiwalla, Mrs. Gokhalay, Mrs. Ratunbai Mehta and others had exhibited some very rare and priceless pieces of silk and embroidery which were made in India before her arts and industries were killed by scientific tariffs. Silks such as Mishru, Himru, Kimkhaub, Singreddi and from Hydrabad and other far-famed placed shone in some of the places and they would have satisfied any lover of art or things beautiful and even those women whose taste has been pampered by Japanese and French silks would not be ashamed to wear them. Those who are satisfied to wear Khaddar—men and women—could find a number of things here to suit their pockets and taste.

There has been a very good response from the public to the appeal made by Mrs. Atia Begum and there are very fine handwoven and handspun clothes exhibited, which could vie with any foreign varieties. Some of the exhibits shown are the relics of a glorious past, which Mahatma Gandhi will now revive by his vivifying propaganda.

Those who want to satisfy themselves with more midmade things can also find these at the Exhibition, and the whole show reflects the greatest credit not only on the patriotism of the organisers, but also on the organising abilities and the single-minded labours of the workers of the newly-founded Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

There was a great gathering to see the Exhibition and most of the All-India Congress Committee's members were there. Among those present were: Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Ali brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. S. Kitchlew, Mr. Dip Narayan Singh, Lala Lajpatrai, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. H. S. Khatri etc.

The guests were welcomed by the President of the Sabha, Nazli Begum Sahiba.

MRS. ATIA BEGUM'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Atia Begum has made the following appeal:

"The object with which the Khadi Exhibition is held is with a view of bringing home to the masses the cloth of Khadi in an intimate form so as to facilitate the purchase of it to the rich as well as the poor.

So far the people were confused with what is "shoodha" and what is "half Charka and Mill." This Exhibition will be the means of giving the right kind of information to everybody. The Charka is Swarajya and Swarajya is the Charka. It is a great tragedy that before we lay the foundation of reconstructive work through the Charka, people should be imbued with the one "horrible" idea of "profiteering". From what is going on in Bombay at present it is quite apparent that those who deal in Khadi deal in it with a view of making as much monetary profit as they can and not with a view of any national and patriotic feeling. This has to be controlled at once, and I entreat an appeal to all the Provincial Congress Committees throughout India to fix up the price of cotton and found local weaving Industries in their own Provinces and the produce of that particular Province should be given straight to the consumers direct and not pass through the hands of the Agents at all.

These are the few general remarks at present and a regular scheme will be developed in future with due care and thought and I shall be very much obliged if you will give me your own ideas in connection with it as soon as possible."

NAZLI BEGUM SAHIBA SPEECH.

This is the first occasion that the R. S. S. has had of welcoming Gandhiji at a function under its auspices, and I, on behalf of the members most heartily welcome him on an occasion which could not have been more appropriate. This occasion is as simple as the Khadi itself, and it has behind it as many complications as the simple programme of attaining Swaraj, has to face. This exhibition was got up with a view to assisting both the cause of Swaraj and the people, and we had to take into consideration the different temperaments of the people who may not have any cause to search for any other than the Swadeshi goods. This exhibition, as you will see, will not give any chance even to the most fastidious person to complain against the boycott of foreign goods, and it gives chance to our own craftsmen to appear in a light which is their own.

While getting up this exhibition it came under our notice, that there was more enthusiasm and less sincerity amongst the people, a thing likely to cause harm unconsciously. I want the people to understand and realize the meaning and the symbol of Khadi. In its simplicity, purity and sincerity, it has achieved what is before us. The slightest contamination will immediately bring us to grief. Just as Khadi is selfless, unostentatious so must be the mind of every individual who handles whether for his own purpose or for the purpose of providing others. Any selfish motive that lurks in the mind of the individual, is a crime against his people and his country. Remember, Khadi has come into existence to liberate us and it will be successful because it has truth and purity for its bases. I appeal to my people not to destroy the great purpose by any personal profit on it—it has come to give,—so he who receives anything from it, is a traitor.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi, in declaring the Exhibition open, said he was thankful to the President and to Mrs. Atia Begum for the great trouble they had taken in this regard. The latter had worked day and night to make it a success. He knew there were other workers with her, and he would give his praise to them also, but Atia Begum was the driving force behind the whole show. He was glad there were such women in this country with such organising powers, and he thanked the President and her sister for what they have done in the matter. He was gladder that the organiser was a Moslem woman.

It was their misfortune that people should have to be told at this time of the day that many things could be made out of Khaddar. He hoped that people would take advantage of the Exhibition. Defining Khaddar, he said it must be purely handspun and handwoven and made in this country. He was glad that this country was now capable of manufacturing the finest cloth, particularly in the Bezwada and Ganjam districts. Many of the sisters present at the meeting must be wearing saris manufactured in those parts of the Presidency and they should be proud that this country was capable of manufacturing saris of such fineness. But the man who was mainly responsible for producing such fine cloth in this country was now rotting in jail and his companion was also there. His sin was that he had popularised Khaddar in his province and encouraged its production there. Mahatma Gandhi did not say that simply because he was popularising Khaddar,

he was put into jail, but so far as he could see there was nothing against him except this crime of making the use of Khaddar very popular among the people. Government was now afraid of such people, and, by hook or crook, they were trying to put such people into jail.

Indians' duty.

It was, therefore, our duty to go to jail wearing the pure white Khaddar like Venketappaya, the lion of Andhra, one of the staunchest workers in the cause of Congress and Swadeshi. Government was resorting to such oppression because they had seen that the people were determined to do what they said they would do before the 30th of September. When they had begun their work they had already given an ultimatum to the Viceroy. He congratulated both Mr. Sherwani and Mr. Venketappaya of Andhra on the splendid courage they had shown in going to jail in fulfilment of their duty to their country. But the people should not be afraid of such oppression, for as long as they did their duty they had nothing to fear in this world. He appealed to the people to do what they could for the country by sacrificing their personal conveniences and luxuries and taking up Khaddar. When he had been to Puri he saw there people dying of hunger, and there were about three crores of such people in this country. When our peasants were working the Charkha in their spare time, they used to supplement their income, thus keeping the wolf from their doors, but now that the people had taken to Manchester cloth the occupation of the peasantry had gone and they were starving. In a temple of Jagannath itself the image of the god was clothed in foreign calico. He had asked the priest there whether he was not shaming the god himself by this means.

Increase in Price of Khaddar.

People had been complaining that the price of Khaddar had been increased by his friends, Vithaldas Jerajani and Narandas Purshottam. He would tell the people that these friends were doing that business in order to cover the working expenses and they had no intention of making any sort of profit out of the transaction. Some people were complaining that the weavers were asking more money for their Khaddar. If it was so, where was their crime? Had anybody complained when the lawyers and doctors had increased their fees? Some of them were taking as much as Rs. 1,000 per day and where was the harm if the poor weavers asked for a few annas more? Had they not their families to maintain and by getting a few annas more they would be giving their families what they were lacking for so many days? But why should the people complain on that account? People should not mind even if the weavers increased their prices more than they had already done now.

He wished every household in this country to be turned into a spinning mill and every lane into a weaving mill for the regeneration of this country. If their women could devote their spare time to weaving which they now wasted in going to the cinemas, etc. India would be able to support herself as far as clothing went.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said it was unnecessary to say anything in praise of the Charkha now. It was the preserver of their honesty, purity, chastity and truth. And that was why he wished to see the Charkha in the hands of every sister and brother of his. Their fall dated from the day they gave up the Charkha. India, which was formerly capable of manufacturing the finest cloth, was unable to clothe herself now. She had to import all her cloth now. After the advent of the English their weaving industry was slowly killed by means of high duties and by various other means. Now India was the dumping ground for all kinds of foreign cloth, and that was due to their ignorance and their helplessness. They were the easy victims of other nations. It should be the ideal of every patriot in this country to eat only what was produced in this country and to wear only those clothes which were manufactured in this country. That ideal we should always place before ourselves even after India had attained to Swaraj. From the lowest to the highest they must consider it their duty to spin yarn. To him it was a matter of shame that the country which was producing so much cotton had to send it to other countries for the purpose of making it into cloth. He hoped the Association would adopt a resolution that those girls who were unable to spin were not eligible for marriage. (Laughter.)

PANDIT M. NEHRU.

Pandit Motilal Nehru said it was their earnest desire that all foreign cloth should be driven out of this country and that only Swadeshi cloth should be used. It was quite possible for thirty crores of people with their 60 crores of hands to beat off any competition and supply their requirements, if only they willed it. When crores of their countrymen were dying of hunger, was it proper on their part to take up foreign cloth and leave their countrymen to die? Every one of them, man and woman, must try their best to boycott foreign cloth and adopt pure Swadeshi for the regeneration of their country.

MR. C. V. CHARIAR.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghava Chariar said the question was not only closely connected with their national life, but with their individual life. He need hardly say by individual life he meant to say the free and lusty life to which every individual of this planet was entitled without the assistance of other countries. Our country was sending enough cloth out of this country formerly to clothe China, Burma and Japan, and now their condition had been reversed. The Government had taken care to kill the industry which was so very vital to them. The present boycott movement had a great pedigree, and it was not entirely due to the present Non-Cooperation movement. He wanted the Charkha to be re-introduced because he wanted to employ the idle people who were wasting their lives doing nothing. We had been called uncivilised for the industry of Government, for the present Government was nothing but an industry! But we were civilised enough to buy their cloth, only we were not civilised enough to govern ourselves! He emphasised that in regard to this movement, even sentiment and honour should be considered as necessary adjuncts, and these should not be neglected. On their present income of Rs. 30 per year it was impossible for the Indian to exist and it should be supplemented by this industry of weaving and spinning.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Lala Lajpatrai said Pandit Malaviya had said that a girl should not be considered eligible for marriage until she knew spinning. He would go even further and say that such an eligible girl should not marry a husband until he also knew spinning. They had to throw off their foreign clothes because they had to exercise the devil which thus contained and which was entering the body of every Indian so long as he wore those foreign clothes. From the moment that devil entered their bodies, their fall had begun.

Mr. Mahomed Ali: Why not all foreign devils? (Laughter.)

Lala Lajpatrai said their clothing was the greatest foreign devil and as soon as they gave it up all the foreign devils would also go. If they would but throw off these clothes they would be able to keep this foreign devil on the run. He regretted that the women had not done their part of duty in regard to wearing Khaddar, and he appealed to them not to fail in their duty to their country.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Khadi exhibition on an extensive scale was organised by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the opening ceremony of which was performed yesterday afternoon by Mahatma Gandhi. The exhibition from every point of view was an unqualified success and has supplied a long-felt need of the Bombay public. Mrs. Ativa Begum with the help of some of the Congress workers was able to collect pure Swadeshi cloth from all parts of the country. The articles were nicely arranged in different stalls numbering about 40 in all. The Rambag was decorated with Khadi articles and national flags with the insignia of Rentia on it were quite common things. There were several spinning wheels of different sorts kept for view and a Charkha was seen working all the time. Among the articles were to be found from very nice and thin *sarees* to a beautiful *pagree* differing from the common Deccani *pagrees* only in colour. A stall which contained articles prepared at Hyderabad (Deccan) all handspun and handwoven attracted great attention of the people. Dhotis and *sarecs* exhibited on the stall were artistic and beautiful enough to satisfy the taste of the most fastidious persons.

Rambag became a rendezvous of all sorts of people from afternoon, most of them dressed in pure white Khadi. Gandhi cap has become a fashion of the day and one putting on a white cap no longer draws any attention of the people. Things have taken an agreeably different turn. It is the white cap more familiarly known as Gandhi cap that carries weight and regard. A number of women were also seen dressed in silvery white *sarees* prepared from Khadi and the meeting that Mahatma Gandhi addressed while declaring the exhibition open was a delightful sight inasmuch as it gave one ample reason to believe that Bombay ere long will acquit itself as creditably of its second test as it did of its first.

All the Congress leaders who had come down to Bombay to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting were present at the exhibition and Pandit Malaviyaji made a most impressive and appealing speech.

Her Highness Nazli Begum Rafia Sultana, Mahatma Gandhi, and other leaders then addressed the meeting.

CONGRESS LEADERS' VISIT TO MR. PHADKE'S EXHIBITION.

After the opening of the Khadar Exhibition at Rambag yesterday, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Atiya Begum and other Congress leaders paid a visit to Mr. Phadke's sculptural exhibition and were much pleased with the show.

An agra. message of July 28th says the FatehpurSikri Moharram riot case, which has been going on from day to-day in the Court of Thakur Sherasingh Sheerkhan Singh, Deputy Collector, was argued to-day, at great length by both sides, the Court being crowded with spectators. Judgment has been reserved.—(A. P.).

DO YOUR DUTY.

SWADESHI IS YOUR OWN DHARMA.

"Oh voice of the Indian People, voice of the down-trodden, voice of the ignorant and helpless, speak louder yet, that we, your own flesh, may hear your cry, and know your innocent gladness, and join our hands and hearts with yours, in a common love. If it be true that by an attitude of rigid self-control we can hope to turn jail-birds into honest men, give to children, who are now forced into dishonesty, by the poverty of their homes, an education in labour and a sufficient provision for life, bring food to the starving, and hope to the despairing, and finally strengthen the people to withstand the attacks of disease, is there any question as to the *Swadeshi tapasya* being *Dharma*? Let none talk nonsense about other lands! On Indian men and women is laid the responsibility of caring for the *Indian* poor. And let there never be forgotten the curse of the Gita on the man who does another's duty instead of his own. "Better for a man is his own duty, however badly done, than the duty of another, though that be easy. *The duty of another leads into great peril*". Let Manchester go! Let London go! It is for the Indian people to do *their own duty*."

SISTER NIVEDITA.

BOMBAY LEADS AGAIN!

HUGE BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

"FOR PURIFICATION TO ENTER TEMPLE OF FREEDOM'."

UNIQUE SCENE: UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM FOR SWADESHI.

While it was a day of high endeavour it was a day of greater achievement also. Any one who had the good fortune of seeing the vast crowds that had gathered near the Elphintone Mills on Sunday evening would have got but a faint idea of the immense enthusiasm of the people to do their duty, which has been chalked out for them by Mahatma Gandhi, and subsequently received the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee at its recent meeting. Mahatma Gandhi with his great personality has achieved in one or two months what it has been the dream of patriots in this country to do for the past many years.

Sunday's activities of Mr. Gandhi were rounded off with the huge bonfire on the grounds of the Elphinstone Mills in the evening. It was a vast crowd that had gathered there it would only be counted in lakhs and not in thousands. From an early hour in the afternoon one could see large masses of people moving towards the mills and at about 5 p.m. it was impossible to approach the Maidan. In spite of the thousands of volunteers who had gathered there to control the crowd, the human mass was too unwieldy to be easily controlled. It was one huge sea of human heads all clothed in Khaddar with white caps to suit. Here and there, there might have been exceptions, but those who had the temerity to wear foreign caps and attend the meeting had to give them up afterwards and throw them in the huge bonfire which was kindled for the destruction of the foreign clothes. In the middle of the crowd on a large platform, erected for the occasion, were seated Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar and other distinguished Congressmen, and before them were seated a large number of ladies on another smaller platform. And the vast masses of people spread themselves on all sides as far as the dirty open gutter would allow them. Opposite the platform was a nicely decorated mound of foreign clothes of varieties. There were solar hats, neck-ties, collars and the other paraphernalia of foreign dress; there were fine silks also of foreign manufacture; in the centre there was a huge heap of foreign caps and coats and other things. It was a gaily decorated affair.

Mr. Gandhi after making a short speech, which could not be heard on account of the terrible noise created by the throwing of caps and foreign cloth at the fire and at the hundreds of volunteers who were standing there, got down from the platform and set fire to the big heap of clothes and it burned itself out in a short time.

At one time it was feared that the crowd in its anxiety to approach the platform would get out of hand, but on account of the herculean efforts of the hundreds of volunteers under their Captain, Mr. V. A. Desai, it was possible to stem the surge towards the platform. After a time Mahatma Gandhi got into his car and slowly threaded his way throw the large mass of humanity which was passing over the Elphinstone Bridge. It was a difficult task, but it was accomplished and successfully too. It was perhaps one of the largest crowds that had gathered in this city. But records in such matters, in this city, are daily being broken and it is not possible to speak with any degree of certainty in these matters.

People who might have had any doubts as to the willingness of Mahatma Gandhi's followers to burn their clothes and particularly foreign fineries must be silenced by the huge crowds that came to the meeting clothed in pure white Khadi. The Mahatmaji has accomplished the impossible here in Bombay. *Urbus prima in Indus* the proud motto was justified by the accomplishment of the task yesterday. It has maintained its proud distinction of leading the rest of India in all national movements.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT SWADESHI.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S EXHORTATION.

The following is the translation of Mr. Gandhi's written speech which was distributed beforehand among the audience collected to witness the bonfire of foreign cloth, near the Elphinstone Mills, yesterday:—

I regard this day as sacred for Bombay. We are removing to-day a pollution from our bodies. We are purifying ourselves by discarding foreign cloth which is the badge of our slavery. We attain to-day fitness to enter the Temple of Freedom (Swaraj).

Some say that destruction of discarded clothing is a token of anger and ill-will. Whether it is or not depends upon the point of view from which we burn such clothes.

Why should we bear ill-will towards the English, the Americans, the Japanese or the French? They will continue to dump down their cloth in our midst so long as we choose to buy it. Therefore, if we are angry, we should vent our anger against ourselves. We shall cease to think ill of foreign nations when we have ceased to be tempted by foreign fineries.

I observe that the events happening in Turkey are agitating our Mussulman countrymen. They are impatient about the Khilafat wrong. I venture to suggest to them that the shortest and the straightest way of serving the Khilafat is Swadeshi. For, by adopting Swadeshi we make India powerful. And increase of India's power means an increase in our power to defend the Khilafat.

But the uppermost thought in our minds to-day must be to purify ourselves for celebrating to-morrow the anniversary of Lokmanya's death. We cannot purify ourselves until we have pledged ourselves to Swadeshi. I, therefore, hope that those who have given up their clothes for destruction or sending abroad will make a fixed determination never any more to wear foreign cloth. I am sure that the best method of perpetuating Lokmanya's memory is the attainment of Swaraj. And Swaraj is impossible without Swadeshi. And the inauguration of Swadeshi can only be signalised by a complete and permanent boycott of foreign cloth. Hence I look upon the ceremony of burning as a sacrament. And I consider myself as fortunate that the sacred ceremony is to be performed by me. May God remove all our uncleanliness whether within or without! May India have the strength to carry out her solemn determination to bring about a complete boycott of foreign cloth by the 30th September next!

"CHARKHA THE SWORD."

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH AT PAREL.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Parel in the compound of Motishah's Temple when Mahatma Gandhi spoke on Swadeshi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Moulana Shaukat Ali also made short speeches.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

In the course of his speech Mahatma Gandhi said that the Charkha was their sword with which they must fight the battle of Swaraj and win it for their country. The charkha was the only weapon which would enable them to protect their *Dharma* and it was their duty to bring into universal use in this country the khaddar. On Swadeshi alone their salvation depend and it was their duty to give up for ever the use of all foreign cloth. The foreign clothes which they were now using were so many bonds which bound them hand and foot to foreigners and if they wished to see their country free for ever they must give up their foreign clothes. It was the bounden duty of every Indian to think of his poor brethren who were on the verge of starvation, because they had given up the use of Swadeshi cloth and taken to foreign things. Now that they had realised the fate of their poor countrymen were they going to allow them to remain in their present condition for ever. He hoped not. He had not the least doubt that those who had not already given up their clothes would do so immediately. He also appealed to his sisters present there to give up their foreign fineries and wear khaddar for the sake of their country. Only by adopting complete Swadeshi could they ever hope to free their country from the bonds in which at present it was. For true Swadeshi meant true Swaraj and they must have Swaraj for their country. He earnestly appealed to the audience to do their duty to their country at this critical juncture and win Swaraj for ever!

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Moulana Shaukat Ali and others also made speeches exhorting the audience to wear nothing but Swadeshi.

SPINNING CLASS AT MADANPURA.

MR. GANDHI'S VISIT.

Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit on Sunday morning to the newly started Spinning Class at Madanpura. There are about a dozen charkhas here and only a beginning has been made in this locality to popularise spinning among the large number of weavers who reside there. Before going away Mr. Gandhi spoke a few encouraging words to the boys there.

CABLE ITEMS

The Prince of Wales received Mr. Montagu in audience on July 27.

Lady Willingdon left by aeroplane for Paris *en route* for India on July 27.

The "Daily Express" correspondent in Riga wires that the special train from Moscow to Riga with the Foreign Communists returning from the Third International Congress has been wrecked near Kursk. Six Delegates including M. Hewlett (Britain) and Frimack (Australia) have been killed and many seriously injured. The disaster was due to the loosened rail, alleged to be a part of the anti-Communist plot. An inquiry is being made.

Dar-es-Salaam.—Demonetization of the Indian Rupee in the Tanganyika was completed on July 22nd. In the meantime, the German rupee is being utilized as a token of florin pending the new shilling coinage.

A Madrid Telegram says that the War Minister in a communique states that the Military situation in Morocco is improving. There is now complete tranquillity in Melilla and reinforcements have arrived at the front.

GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE

1,000 CINCINNATI SOAPS.
FOR BATH
As. 4 Per Tablet.

6,000 NO. 666 ENVELOPES
SIZE 6 by 4 INCHES
As. 8 Per 100.

500 COMBINED
25 ENVELOPES AND PAPERS
As. 8 Per Packet.

250 WRITING PADS
FOR DESK
As. 7 Each.

100 PALMOLIVE
FACE CREAM
As. 7 Per Tube.

100 PALMOLIVE
SHAVING CREAM
As. 7 per Tube.

150 SOAP BOXES
METAL
As. 9 Each.

100 SOAP BOXES
CELLULOID
As. 13 Each.

THIS AUGUST SALE.

RELATES TO A TIDE WHICH IF TAKEN AT THE FLOOD, LEADS ON TO THE SAVING OF MANY HARD EARNED RUPEES, SUCH A TIDE OVERFLOWS,

NOW AT

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES.

GET IN A SWIM BEFORE IT EBBS.

A REMARKABLE OCCASION FOR ALL WHO APPRECIATE

ECONOMY.

25 ONLY WONDER MIST
MOTOR CLEANER
Rs. 3-4 Each.

20 ONLY CLEANSER
FOR MOTOR
Rs. 2 Each.

25 PUMPS
FOR WONDER MIST
Rs. 1 Each.

50 HAIR CUTTERS.
Rs. 4 Each.

Come and See The Great Crash of Foreign Ruins Now at Our Stores

2,000 TWILL SHIRTS
FOR OFFICE USE
Rs. 2-0 Each.

500 ONLY GENTS' TIES
Rs. 2-12 Each.

150 SPORTING COATS
Rs. 30-8 Each.

400 DOZEN LION COLLARS
Rs. 5 Dozen.

500 DOUBLE COLLARS
IRISH MAKE
Rs. 9-8 Dozen.

50 ONLY MONSOON OVERCOATS
Rs. 25-8 Each.

100 PAIRS GREY
WOOLLEN TROUSERS
Rs. 14-8 Each.

200 COTTON SLEEPING SUITS.
Rs. 6 Each.

SILK SLEEPING SUITS
Rs. 22-8 Each.

140 MONSOON UMBRELLAS
Rs. 3-4 Each.

500 CALCUTTA DHOTERS
No. 16½ by 16½
Rs. 9-0 Pair.

150 DOZEN KITCHEN DUSTERS
Rs. 4 Dozen.

1,000 HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
Rs. 1-8 For 6.

DOORS OPEN
From 10-0 a. m. To 6-30 p. m.
STANDARD TIME
DURING THE SALE.

PERFUMERY.
A VERY LARGE STOCK TO BE CLEARED.

500 SCRUBBING BRUSHES
As. 6 Each.

100 ANTISEPTIC
SHAVING TABLET
As. 8 each.

250 U.S.A. QUICK PROCESS
DYES
As. 8 Each.

100 VALET RAZORS
IN LEATHER CASES
Rs. 7-8 Each.

50 KHAN RAZORS
INDIAN MAKE
Rs. 1-8 Each.

50 WALKING STICKS
Re. 1 Each.

500 MENTHOL
FOR HEADACHE
As. 5 Each.

2,500 PASTEX
THE COLD WATER DYE
As. 8 Each.

2,500 POST CARDS
FANCY
As. 12 Dozen.

SALE BEGINS
From Monday the 1st August
To Saturday the 13th August,
1921.

200 LADIES' PANAMA HATS.
The Whole Lot Offered to Clear at Rs. 10-8.

100 BANGALORE CAPS
Rs. 1-8 Each.

20 ONLY WHITE DRESS SHIRTS
SIZE 14 ONLY Rs. 6-8 Each.

250 ISIS SHIRTS
STRIPED ZEPHYR Rs. 4-15 Each.

150 TUNIC SHIRTS
Rs. 5-8 Each.

25 LADIES WATERPROOFS
Rs. 25 Only.

50 ONLY GENTS' FELT HATS
From Rs. 6 Each.

60 BOYS TWEED SUITS
Rs. 21-8 Only.

TEA COSIES
CRETONES
SQUARE OTTOMANS
WOOLLEN VESTS
MAIDS DRESSES
FUR ANIMALS
GREATLY REDUCED.

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES,
COMPANY, LIMITED.

KRISHNA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS TO CLEAR.

PAY US A VISIT EARLY DURING THE SALE.

PLEASE NOTE:—ON MONDAY THE 1st INSTANT OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 p. m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

FRIDAY'S TRANSACTION.

POONA July 29.

On reassembling at 4 p.m. the Council proceeded to discuss Mr. Haji's motion of adjournment. The Hon. Mr. Hayward made an explanatory statement of Government's position, repeating what he had stated yesterday about the Committee of Enquiry, and requested the mover to withdraw the motion, but the mover did not respond. In support of his motion Mr. Haji discussed the constitutional position under the Reforms and said that it was the duty of Government to maintain absolute neutrality with respect to the growth of political parties. He then described the incident at Matiari on the 21st July, which had led to regrettable casualties, and expressed his dislike of students being brought into political meetings, if it were in the interest of peace and order. He also discussed the power of the police firing on the crowd and taking a toll of innocent lives.

The Hon. Mr. Crerar on behalf of the Government, after criticising, moved for omission to mention his sources of information and said that the proposal regarding the Committee had already been made by the local Government long before they had notice of the motion.

Several members, including Dr. Batliwalla, Messrs. Kanji, Cowasji Jehangir and Harilal Desai adversely commented on the Dwarkadas attitude of Government in not fully taking the Council into confidence. Regarding the question there was a lively passage at arms between the President and Mr. Pahalajani on the interpretation of private self-defence by the police. The Hon. Mr. Hayward repeated his previous assurance, and if he was unable to tell them the names of members, it was because it would take time to make enquiries. He, however, assured them that the best possible men would be appointed.

RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

It was now about a quarter to six and if Government members had desired the motion, it would have easily been talked out during the remaining fifteen minutes. On votes being taken, there seemed to be some doubt whether "Ayes" or "Noes" carried, and the Council divided itself. The result was 35 voted for and 46 against. The motion was lost.

The following is the result of the division:—

"Ayes":—Dr. Batliwalla, Messrs. Bhate, Bhole, Chitale, Dadachanji, Dalal, Harilal Desai, Dadubhoy Desai, Dubhashe, Dumasia, Kanji Dwarkadas, Garud, Gholab Mangaldas Godbole, Ghopte, Javekar, Kalbhor Karimoodin Kasim, Modi, Motiram Mutalik Nimbalkar, Oodharam Pahalajani, Parulkar, Jesangbhai Patel, Pawar, Petit, Talghar, Surve, Trivedi, Vichari.

"Noes": Sir Ibrahim Rahimtolla, Mr Hayward, Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Lawrence Hon. Messrs. Hidayatallah, Paranjpe Chunilal Mehta, Abidani Addyman Adhar Baker, Badrekar, Bhutto, Cadell, Crerar, Deshmukh, Drakhan, Ferreira, Gandhi, Ghosal, Godad, Griffith, Ghulam Husein, Sir Hepper, Messrs. Jennings, Kale, Khatteeb, Laghari, Lalbhai Ambaram, Ligade Lory Mead, Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Pradhan, Pratt, Proes, Rothefeld, Sahervala, Syed Nabibaksh Mahomed Sayed Shepherd, Sufi, Thakor Amod, Vakil, Wadia, Watson. Total 46

Mr. Vichare voted in both the lobbies.

COUNCIL'S POWER TO CREATE PRECEDENTS.

The next item of business was regardin the election of members to the public accounts and finance committees. Tuesday was fixed for election, and nominations were made regarding the finance committee. On Rao Sahib Harilal's raising to a point of order the President ruled that even if the Council had no power existing, there was no power existing to excuse its jurisdiction. It was one of its privileges to create precedents and traditions. The President incidentall reminded the Rao Saheb that he had forgotten Bacon's Essay on Jurisdiction.

Discussion of the resolutions was then resumed. Mr. Havelivalla being called on to move his resolution re the creation of the City Court for Bombay, withdrew it, asking leave to bring it up later.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas next moved the resolution recommending Government to take early steps to bring into existence a suitable machinery for prevention and early settlement of labour disputes. At this stage great confusion prevailed in the Hall and on the suggestion of members, who were anxious to get away, the Council was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

IMPRESSIONS OF FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 30.

When the motion for adjournment of the House to discuss the Matiari firing incident was allowed it was generally expected in non-official circles that Government would seize the opportunity to declare their policy regarding the firing by the police on the populace, but as the events proved it was in vain that member after member pressed Government to make a clear statement. The Home Member, while profuse in his assurances of goodwill, would not be drawn into making the much-needed declaration. It was not therefore surprising that the attitude of Government met with strong opposition. Though in division lobby Government secured a narrow majority whose intrinsic value is greatly discounted by the character of some of those that voted the real victory was with non-officials, who put up a stout fight in the defence of humanity. That in a Council composed as at present they should have mustered so strong as to secure 35 votes against Government's 46, on an important question, is a sufficient proof that Government have forfeited the confidence of enlightened public opinion. The motion was formally made for an adjournment of the House, and if it had been carried by a majority the result would have been a deadlock. In view of this, some members who would have naturally voted on the non-official side refrained from voting, while official members bustled into the hall like automatons at the pressing of an electric button, and voted *en bloc* on the Government side. Ministers too did the same. I do not think anything else could have been expected of them. If they and other Indian members of Government could assert themselves in the counsels of Government, it is the opinion of many here that incidents like the Dharwar or Matiari firing would hardly be repeated. The discussion itself was not of a high order. There was much sentiment undoubtedly on both sides. The mover digressed into needless discussion of what he described as constitutional position, and while emphasising the need for absolute neutrality on the part of Government towards political parties in this country, he hardly touched upon the significance of incidents like that at Matiari. Perhaps he might have done justice to himself if he had been allowed sufficient time, but the President cut him short almost in the middle of his speech, observing that the rules were strict and he could not allow more than fifteen minutes to any speaker. In this at least the President was quite impartial doing the same in regard to Hon. Mr. Hayward sometime later. Mr. Crerar, Secretary Home Department, who followed Mr. Haji said it was not wise for the Council to be called upon to judge matters at this state. He did not deny the importance of the unfortunate occurrence, at Matiari, but thought that in view of the Home member's announcement, both on that day and the preceding day the motion should not have been pressed. As regards the position any statement at this stage would, he said, vitiates the enquiry by the Committee. Government could not make an[illegible] either in confirmation or contradiction of the versions that have been current as it would be prejudicing the course of investigation.

Mr. Pradhan said that since Government were prepared to give their best attent on to this matter Mr. Haji should withdraw the motion.

Mr. Batlivala said there was a general complaint against the officials that on the ment's decision had been taken in the first He urged a Committee of Enquiry, to carefully investigate into the justification the police had in firing and taking away lives of innocent people.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said if Government had decided to appoint a committee before the motion was brought forward they ought to have taken Council into their confidence.

At this stage Mr. Crerar rose to make a personal explanation and said that Government's had been taken in the first instance.

Mr. Kanji, continuing, said that the decision had been announced to the Council only after they had the notice of motion. In these days they had been threatened with "rivers of blood." But before Government made good that threat it was the primary duty of Government to put responsible officials to deal with the crowds. These were the times of unrest, and India had its share,—but such unrest should be removed by redressing the grievances of the people.

He was glad a Committee had been appointed, but in order to command their confidence it must be absolutely independent and about its personnel there should be no two opinions.

Mr. Jehangir Petit said much depended on the personnel. If the personnel had been known it would have curtailed discussion, and he appealed to Government to declare the names at once. He also said instances like that of at Matiari had become matters of almost every-day occurrence. It was, therefore, the duty of Government to make a clear declaration their policy. He also wished that a similar enquiry had been ordered regarding the Dharwar affair

Mr. Hayward rose to a point of order and the President ruled that the speaker could not refer to it.

Mr. Pahaljani referred to some telegrams he had received from his friends, including Mr. Bhurgri urging him to move an adjournment to draw attention to the Matiari Affair. He mentioned that to show that the party of peace desired that enquiry, as much as any others. After describing what had happened at Matiari, he said the object of the Council was not to adjudicate on any legal issues but to ask Government to declare their policy towards Aman Sabhas and firing by the police on the crowds. They asked for independen members on the Committee, not as belonging to one party, or another, but as members of the Council. He wanted to know once for all Government's attitude whether their policy was to allow firing under the least pretext. Proceeding, he was discussing the right of the police to fall back on private defence and said that as in one instance firers when they are themselves complainants they could not urge that plea.

This led to a passage-at-arms between the President and the Speaker and th latter maintained his point and the President gave up by saying that he did not want to discuss the question of law. Mr Pahaljani further urged that independent members in Sind outside the Council should be included in the Committee. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir critised the morning Oracle of Bombay for its ill-informed accusation of Moderates of ineptitude and said that when there was a universal demand for enquiry Government should not wait till their hands were forced. He accused Government that in recent intrigues they had aided and abetted enemies of law and order unconsciously, may be, by playing with mischief. He hoped the policy of Government would in future be dictated by all shades of public opinion.

Mr. Chitale emphasised the sacredness of human life and declared, amid cries of "hear, hear," that that sacredness was fast disappearing. Occurrences like that of Matiari were becoming more frequent to the discredit of the Presidency, and he urged that Government instead of sitting on the fence until forced to come down, should promptly take the public into confidence. He added that whenever there was firing on the people, Government should make a proper statement and not leave it to the Commissioner or Collector, and the onus must rest with Government always of justifying the firing.

Mr. Oodharam pressed for an immediate declaration of the names Mr. Hayward said it would be announced before the prorogation of the session. Mr. Hayward was glad to see the Council was in substantial agreement with Government policy.. He asked the Council to believe that the appointment of the Committee had been promptly decided on.

At this stage someone shouted "name them."

Mr. Hayward said he should have been glad to give the names, but it was far long from Poona to Sind. They would have on the Committee, he assured the Council, those who would command confidence. They had to make enquiries and to make sure suitable, members would be forth coming. He asked members to accept his word, and give him little time to decide who the members should be. He stated further that the demand for enquiry had come from local officials themselves, and was in no sense forced upon Government. He referred to one recent case in which he had made a personal enquiry, and added where the case merited they were ready to concede public demand.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Desai wanted to make sure that Government officers did not dominate over the Committee and he wanted to get some indication of the class of the people that Government expected to appoint.

There were no more speeches after that, and when the question was put the House do now adjourn the result of oting was not clear, and on Dr. Batliwala asking for division the Council divided, with the result already telegraphed.

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Red Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tapes (Ready gummed)	4-0-0	Dozen
Window covers, Large Windows	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foloap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (If contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (If contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manila or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue

N. BURJOR & Co.,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Head Office:—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building,
Telephone; 4564.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure stir relizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".

Telephone: No. 2411.

GERMAN

H. Burgers Digestive Salt

by

A. HEIMBURGER NACHF. MUNSTER, I.W. GERMANY

NOW AVAILABLE

Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

Enquiries solicited forA gencies.

B. H. GANOO.

Sole Agent for India, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOVERS OF FINE ARTS.

AWAKE!

Fine art is The Key to Industry

AND

One of the most important Subjects

OF

NATIONAL EDUCATION

for the prosperity of

INDIA.

Prof B. G. KOTHARE B. R. A. F. A. Milan, Italy. The first and the only Indian, holding Italian Diploma, wishes to see you become, able artists in a VERY SHORT TIME & WITH LITTLE COSTS by his up-to-date training absolutely on scientific bases in Drawing, Painting, Sculpturing and Architecture.

GENERAL REDUCTION IN FEES.

Whole day attendance Rs. 15 are reduced to Rs. 5 per month Two hours attendance Rs. 10 are reduced to Rs. 3 per month College time: from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. on week days and from 8 A. M. to 12 noon on Sunday & Holidays.

Write at once:

To The Principal

The Academical and Scienintific Training College of Fine Arts

21, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C.A.V.

ARMOURED CABLES.

They possess peculiar flexibility, thorough insulation, and protection against fracture. Can be satisfactorily fitted in position with the presence of Oil and Water and is specially adapted for rough treatment. "C.A.V." Cable is the secret of C.A.V. Lighting system.

		PER FOOT. Brass	PER FOOT. Nickel.
No. 1.	DYNAMO Triple armoured composed two—21/29 and one—7/29 conductors ..	Re. 1-8	
No. 2.	DYNAMO Triple armoured composed two—39/29 and one—7/29 conductors	Re. 10-	....
No. 5.	BATTERY Twin armoured composed two—21/29 conductors ..	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8
No. 10.	HEAD Twin armoured composed two—9/29 conductors	Re. 1-0	Rs. 1-4
No, 15.	SIDE and TAIL Twin armoured composed two—7/29 conductors	Re. 1-0	Re. 1-4
No. 31.	STARTER Single armoured cable composed 147/25 conductors	...	Re. 1-12
No. 20.	INTERIOR Twin Flat Cotton braided (unarmoured) two—7/29 conductors	Rs. 0-6	....

ARMOURED LIGHTING CABLES.

Double conductor armoured cable of excellent construction with the addition of a layer of varnished braid around each conductor. A Cable of wonderful service. Guaranteed not to rust. 5·5x7·6 M/M. dia.

Re. 1-2 per Foot.

HIGH TENSION BRAIDED WIRE.

7 M—M.

High tension Braided wire 7 M/M. 20/64" dia. manufactured specially for magneto work. Absolutely spark tight, oil and water proof. . . .

Rs. 1-0 per yard.

Coil of 100 yards, Rs. 95-0.

9 M—M.

Same high quality as the 7 M/M. but of 9 M.M. 21/64" dia, nothing better for exacting magneto work, Braided.

Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Coil of 100 yards. Rs. 115-0.

The Advance Motor Co.,

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,

Sandhurst Bridge Road, Chowpatti, BOMBAY.

Telephone: No. 5121. Telegram:—"AUTOMOTIVE."

MIRZAPUR JAIL.

PRISONERS' ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 28.

A detailed account of an attempt to escape of the prisoners from the Mirzapur Jail has been furnished in a press communique issued by the Publicity Commissioner.

The communique says:—About 2 a.m. on the night of the 21st nine habitual prisoners confined in a barrack of the Mirzapur Jail dug their way through the barrack wall, crossed the wall of the barrack enclosure by means of a rope, broke open the lock of the main gate of the inner circle, and attempted to break open the gate and locks of another barrack in which other habitual prisoners were confined. Before they could succeed in this latter object alarm had been given and a jail staff and convict warders from other barracks had come and succeeded in arresting 5 of the men immediately. A search of the jail premises was then undertaken and 3 more of the escaped prisoners were arrested. Ninth man who was the ringleader of the outbreak had meanwhile succeeded in making good his escape over the outer wall of the jail by means of a bamboo wrenched from the roof of a shed. It is hoped that his arrest will not long be delayed. Escape which appears to have been in no way affected by the political considerations was the result of a conspiracy hatched among the habitual prisoners while at work in a factory. This conspiracy was led by the man who effected the final escape and another man who was at night confined in a barrack which was the object of a second attack and it was clearly to effect escape of a second ringleader that this second barrack was attacked. The fact that iron bars with which the wall of the barrack was dug through and that rope used to scale the wall of barracks enclosure were obtained from the factory building which was in the same enclosure as the barrack, raises the presumption that some of the minor staff of the jail and some of the convict warders were privy to the conspiracy and afforded help in its execution. Those of the convict warders who were not in the conspiracy did excellent work in furthering the arrest of the escaped men and in one case a warder distinguished himself by holding with his hands the gates of the inner circle and so preventing men who were still inside from getting out into the open area of jail premises.

BUCKINGHAM MILLS.

NO SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

It is reported that the Municipal Corporation Committee met the management of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills and the result was anything but satisfactory. The Committee appears to have had another discussion with the officials of the Labour Union and the following resolution was placed before the strikers:—That employees who were employed in the mills in the 3rd if May return and are taken back to work subject only to leaving the question regarding bonus, leave rules and strike pay in dispute to be settled by a committee composed of two members chosen by the employees one of whom to be an employee himself, the employers to choose two others and four thus appointed to choose a fifth as chairman and that the employees and the employers distinctly bind themselves to abide wy settlement so made. It is understood that a copy of the resolution has been sent to the employers.

BRITISH SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, July 28.

A London cable to the "Times" Ceylon states the British Shipping Conference has decided on 25 per cent cut in freight from 1st August because of the German competition.

GENUINE KHADI OF HAND SPUN YARN

We import large quantities of pure hand woven Khadi of hand spun yarn and machine yarn of Indian manufacture from all parts of India especially from the Punjab, the U.P. and the C. P.

For prices and details please communicate with—

M. MOHAMED ALI & CO.

Commission Agents,

Adamji Peerbhoy Building,

Bhindi Bazaar, Bombay.

R 969

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it invigorates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Re. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (India).

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

find in Glaxo a most valuable aid, for, taken regularly two or three times a day by the mother herself (both before and after the birth of her baby), Glaxo not only maintains the Mother's own strength without taxing her digestion, but also enriches and increases the flow of breast milk. This is because milk makes milk, and Glaxo is the nourishing solids of the finest cow's milk, suitably modified and made germ-free and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process.

Should the breast milk fail from any cause, or not nourish Baby satisfactorily, Glaxo can be given to Baby in turn with the breast or as the sole food from birth, for it contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm

Glaxo

is in continuous use by

Over 1,200 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., BOMBAY.

BEAR'S

Honeydew Cigarettes

The Most Popular Cigarette that has been ruling the Market long before others made their appearance.

Always insist on having the Bear's HONEYDEW Brand Cigarettes the Best and the most Reliable.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

M. FROMROSE & Co.,

STREET, BOMBAY.

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 28 Medows Street (Opp. Cornagilia) Bombay.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.

275, Hornby Road, FORT.

Ladies .. Washed 6 to Rs. 1

.. .. Cleaned 1 to Rs. 2 8

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co

High Class Cleaners & Launderers.

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1

SINUSES

are cured without operation

Rajvaid

Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj

182, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

Do you wish to be an able ARTIST

IN SHORT TIME

WITH LITTLE COST

then join at once

THE A. & S. T. COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS.

Write to-day to

THE PRINCIPAL,

A. & S. T. College of Fine Arts

21, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

THE

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Patron

H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar

Founders, Prince Victor Narayan etc.

CHEAPEST RATES OF LIFE INSURANCE

Absolutely Sound Schemes.

Secure your family from want by insuring your Life.

For Proposal Forms, etc. Apply to the Head Office. 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

WANTED Energetic Canvassers, Liberal Terms Offered.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!

Nobody's Saf from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effectiv Chemical Fire guisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING Co.

M STREET,

BFort, ombay.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual	Fire	Income
Exceeds.		£10,00,000
Total Assets.		£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,

66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Tele. Address: "SEEDS".

Tel. No. 1885.

FRESH STOCK OF
WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—
H. A. KADIR & Co.
Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

The Arya Pathika Ashram.
LODGING AND BOARDING
Specially meant for High Class
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Girgum Back Farekh Wadi
Bombay.

WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?

1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground finer and coarser as will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals

O. O. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra

No family rich or poor should be without one.

ENGINEER & Co. PYDHONIE, BOMBAY 3.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.
The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.
Direct importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission.
Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.
Head Office:— Parwati-Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road,
Sole—Proprietor, D. H. DIGHE. BOMBAY 4.
Work-Shop, Sandhurst-Bridge,

"LIBERTY"
FOR
AUTO-ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS
Nothing but the Best
Telegram— "WIREWHEEL."
The Liberty Motor Co.,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Bombay, No. 4

For Camping For Fishing

NEFF
All-Steel
FOLDING STOOL
(PATENTED

For Picnics For Motoring

Fills a Long-Felt Want—Convenient and Comfortable Folds easily and quickly to such small proportions that it can be slipped into any ordinary coat pocket. Weighs only 28 ounces (794 Grams) and will support over 300 pounds (136 kg.).
Spring steel, black enameled, flexible steel seat. Rust and vermin-proof. No cloth used—no glue to soften and separate. Best and lightest weight all-steel folding stool ever built.

Perforated, non-stretching.

Agents Wanted.
SPECIAL TERMS.
VISRAM BROS.,
4, WATERLOO MANSIONS, Wodehouse Rd. BOMBAY.

Literature and Art.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Report on Compulsory Adoption of the Metric System in the United Kingdom. By the Metric Committee appointed by the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies.

The Report has been drawn up by the Metric Committee which was appointed in October 1916, to consider the advisability of establishing by law the metric systems of weights and measures in the United Kingdom. After more than three years of deliberations the Committee has published a very exhaustive Report dealing with all the various aspects of this very complicated subject. The Report begins with a history of the system and we learn that the metric system of the present day is a child of the French Revolution being first established in France by the law of August 1, 1793. Its subsequent history consists mostly of proposals and counter-proposals from various associations and conferences about its adoption. The most important of these was the *Commission internationale du Metre* which met at Paris in 1870 and resulted in the *Convention du Metre* signed at Paris on May 20, 1875 by many of the leading governments. As a consequence Great Britain made the use of the metric system legal in the United Kingdom by the Act of 1897.

The Report next proceeds to consider the nature of the Metric system. The intention of the founders of the system was to make the unit of length or metre equivalent to the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the terrestrial meridian, and to make the unit of mass or kilogram equal to the mass of a cubic decimetre of water at its maximum density. But improvements in our knowledge of the figure of the earth and in our methods of surveying were bound to cause variations in the standard of length thus fixed. The kilogram that was originally established was found in excess of the desired value by about one in thirty thousand. Units were also fixed for time, area, volume, intensity of light, angle, density, electricity, force, energy, power, pressure, heat etc Thus the metric system goes far beyond what we ordinarily understand by the term.

The Report next proceeds to consider the merits and demerits by the proposal for the adoption of the metric system by the British Empire. The chief advantage of the metric system is the ease and simplicity of calculation. The use of the figure 10 as its base renders the system very acceptable to those who find the arithmetical processes of multiplication and division not quite to their taste. The decimal base is also favourable for logarithmical calculations. On the other hand the figure 10 admits only of two factors 5 and 2, and is, therefore, unsuitable for retail trade where a third and quarter are frequently in demand. But the conclusions of the Committee on the question of adopting the metric system are based mostly on the practical difficulties attendant on the change. Taking the textile industries alone the alteration of reeds to suit the new system would cost about one and a half millions, while the necessary changes in the whole machinery would entail a further cost of thirty to forty millions. The cost of the new weights and measures for use in retail trade would be about two millions. Hence a wholesale compulsory change is inadvisable. But the Committee recommends many important improvements. For foreign trade where large weights are handled, it encourages a more extensive use of the central and the thousandweight. It recommends the entire abolition of the stone, quarter, and the so-called hundredweight and the whole system of the Apothecary's weights. The metrical system should be introduced without delay in the chemical and drug trades, and also in certain other trades which have grown up within recent times. The primary reform needed in the British systems is that quantities should be expressed in terms of a single unit and its decimals.

The Report makes a passing allusion or two to the systems prevailing in India where an immense multiplicity of local weights and measures prevails. In India the maund varies from the Railway maund of 82.3 lbs. nearly to the Madras maund of 24 or 25 lbs.; while the relation of the seer to the maund is equally variable, a maund of sugar ranging from 40 seers in Muttra and Agra to 72½ seers in Gorakpur. The extreme need in India of a greater uniformity in weights and measures cannot be exaggerated. At the same time no one can deny that a uniform standard of weights and measures for all nations is a most desirable ideal to be achieved by the League of Nations. That this reform will be achieved only through the adoption of the metric system appears likely as it has been already established in all leading countries except China, Russia, the United States and the British Empire. The Report of the Metric Committee shows a searching inquiry into a subject of world-wide interest. The Report ends with a criticism of itself by thirtyfour different societies and institutes which reveal widely divergent views.

SHORT STORIES.

"Savitri and other Women", by Marjorie Strachey, Chatto and Windas, London.

This is a volume of short stories, in which women are the chief figures, from the various countries and literatures of the world. But why is the name of "Savitri" given to the book, and why is her story placed first? Did the author feel that after all is said and done, there is no women in story or legend to equal, much less surpass Savitri, the Indian heroine in moral and spiritual beauty? Most likely. For without wishing to be childishly patriotic, we cannot help thinking and saying that no people in the world have equalled the Indians in creating ideal wives. Sita and Savitri, Damayanti, Sakuntala and Taramati are some of the names that occur to us when thinking on this subject.

Take some of the stories in the volume before us. Once when Savitri has given her heart to Satyavan, nothing will alter her resolution to marry him, even though the sage Narad tells her that he is fated to die within a year. The marriage takes place. The year is over, Satyavan dies and Yama, the Hindu god of death, comes and takes away his soul. But Savitri follows him. Yama respects her so much for her high virtues that after some hesitation, he restores Satyavan to life. The Irish story of the courtship of Etain is charmingly tactful. It has the atmosphere of fairy tales. A woman is transformed by her rival into a butterfly and then enters by chance the body of another woman and is afterwards born as her young female child This female child marries a king when she grows up, but before long, she is reclaimed by her fairyland lover. So far so good. But we are surprized to find that Etain of the Horses does not feel any sorrow on leaving her royal, though earthly lover, with whom she had co-habited for some time! The moral element is evidently feeble in her, for, she seems to think that the body has nothing to do with the soul!

The Japanese story in the volume entitled, "The bamboo-cutter's story", is fantastic like the Irish story. A girl from the mountains of the moon is sent to this earth for a time on account of a curse. During that time, however, she refuses all offers of marriage from earthly suitors, including one from the Mikado himself! Herein lies the difference between the Irish and the Japanese, between the Occidental and the Oriental souls! Finally, she returns to her lunar home, without deserting any husband on earth.

The stories here are told with simplicity and charm. They reveal the souls of various peoples. But the author is after all, not a great story writer. There is no intensity, or power, or atmosphere in her stories. They are clever but not quite alive.

V. B. M.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM

"The Indian Currency and Exchange Problem", by Jwala Prasad Singhai, M.A., LL.B., Publishers, Vidyasagar Depot, Aligarh

This little book is one more effort to expose the fundamental unsoundness of the currency policy of the Government of India ever since 1899; one more proof of the untenable nature of the spurious excuse so glibly offered by the incompetent and discredited amateurs of the Indian Finance Department that the present situation is due to extraordinary world forces over which they cannot reasonably be expected to have any control. Mr. Singhai traces the evolution of the existing system from the days of the Company, through the silver decadence and closing of the Indian Mints to the establishment of the "scientific Gold Exchange Standard" at the end of the last century. He then exposes the fundamental fallacy of this "scientific system by the pre-war illustration of its breakdown in 1907-8 and recounts its inherent abuses as disclosed by experience even before the war. Two brief chapters tell the tale of the Chamberlain comedy and the Babington-Smith farce. The author then formulates his own proposals—a gold standard and a gold currency, with demonetised silver by making the rupee limited legal tender. The argument of the work would have gained considerably if the author had supported his statements by a fuller, freer more frequent appeals to figures. As it is the book is an up-to-date orthodox exposé of the Indian demands for reforms in the currency system foisted upon the country by financiers ignorant of the ABC of their metier, and may well be recommended to earnest students of the subject.

RAI SAHEB DR. DASS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
FREE
APPLY TO THE:—
SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY
30/2, HARRISON Rd. CALCUTTA.

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP
IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds
Bronchitis, Consumption, Spitting of Blood.
If you have had Influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY
Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant
Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—
Fleul. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE :—27,, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana, Mazagon.
Telephone 2457

THE FIVE FRIENDS
OF THE
FAMILY IN INDIA
They serve when the need is sorest.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
For all Fevers be it Malaria, Influenza, Plague, etc., etc. Commands the confidence of the country which looks upon it as a national cure in fever seasons and epidemics. No home should be without this truly marvellous remedy.
LYNSOLA.
The popular Indian Cough and Cold Cure. So effective, so harmless and so agreeable to taste! What mother readily gives and children readily take. Remember is absolutely harmless and gives tone to the chest and lungs.
LAOCOON PAIN RUB.
For all pains of the body. A boon to sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuralgia, Headache, Stiff and Painful Joints, Lumbago, Pain in the Back and all other Painful Affections of the Body. Pain-Rub has often turned despair into delight.
HEALO (SKIN OINTMENT.)
Works wonders in all diseases of the skin. Unquestionably the absolute cure for Bad Legs, Eczema, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Boils, Eruptions, Chaps and all other troubles of the skin. Do not say your case is hopeless, Healo has achieved popularity in weeks what other like preparations have taken ages to do. The use of Healo Skin Soap prevents Skin troubles. Unsurpassed for Dry Skins.
ANGEL'S BABY BALM.
For all troubles infants and children are heir to. Surely a boon to mothers who invariably employ it when children are suffering from Colic, Diarrhœa, Acidity, Rickets, Restlessness, Crying without any apparent cause, Peevishness, Clay Coloured Stools, Indigestion, Difficult Breathing, Cold in the Chest, Sleeplessness, etc., "It has saved me many a Doctor's bill" writes an enthusiast.
Madan Sons & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE
Address all your enquiries to
M. KANJI & Co.
General Insurance Underwriters.
Life:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
Fire:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India). The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore). The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
Marine:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Motor:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd., The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Office:—25-29, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

ELECTRIC KETTLES-IRONS-STOVES

OTHER USEFUL APPLIANCES

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

Large Stocks of English and American Make

ALWAYS CARRIED

Hotpoint Quality Reasonable Price

Pay us a Visit *It will benefit you Write:—*

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO.

Branches, KARACHI LAHORE AMRITSAR — *Telegrams* Easlektrik — Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY. — Post Box 459 — Telephone 4963

TO CYCLE DEALERS

PLEASE DIRECT YOUR ORDERS FOR

MICHELIN TYRES & TUBES

TO

THE CITY MOTOR CAR Co.,

No. 1 LAMINGTON ROAD, GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

WE ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

To Messrs. A. MICHELIN & Coy.

WE DEAL IN ALL SORTS OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES PETROL, TYRES, TUBES etc.—

Tele. Add.—TYRE-BOMBAY. *Telephone* 3610.

Telephone Nos. 1390 & 5804. Telegraphic Address "ORACLE"

The Indian Engineering Company,

16, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Largest Stocks of finished Steel products of the best American and British make.

Bars, Beams, Angles, Tees, Hoops, Plates, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Sheets.

Speciality in complete equipment Steel Structure for Buildings, Sheds, Roofings, etc., etc.

Over 5,000 Tons always in stock, for customer's inspection and selection and large shipments received monthly.

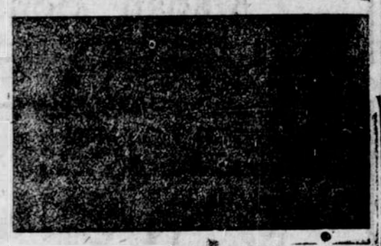
Sizes, etc. our printed list, apply for if interested.

"Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.

Latest Models.

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.



Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

Sizes 6/30 B H P.

STOCKS HELD BY

MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO.,

26, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS.

Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

QUALITY SUPREME
Madorina Watches
THE "HERMADO" CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.
Sterl. Silver case from ..... Rs. 45
14 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 135
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170
Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.
MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD.
Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

No. 1 MODEL

Rs. 250 complete with case.

Writing Visible ;: Construction Simple Alignment: : Accurate Manifolder Fully Guaranteed.

We carry a large Assortment of all TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR Accessories. Orders by Post or Telephone (No. 4827) will receive prompt attention.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

281, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

Awarded a First Class Certificate by the South In the Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition 1919.

"Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja."

THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL WORLD.

FOR ALL "ACUTE" AND "CHRONIC" DISEASES.

Prepared Scientifically by Ayurveda Ratna, Pandit N. V. Srirama Charlu, Ph., D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR & SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.

This unparalled and Ancient medicine is prepared in exact accordance with Ayurvedic and Western Modern Principles carefully tested and standardised by expert analysts and found to be an unrivalled Elixir for the general prolongation of life, and particularly a guaranteed remedy for nervous Debility, Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Vertigo, Loss of Nerve Power, Vigour, Memory and Appetite, Depression of Spirits, constant Mental Misgivings, want of spirit and energy, Melancholia, Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Insanity Hysteria Dropsy, Diabetes, Piles, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia all Uterine complaints and all sorts of urethral discharges, Acute or Chronic Irregular menses of all kinds and all men and women's ailments, etc. This is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of Vitality. Its imparts New Life and Energy by increasing and purifying the blood. It contains such valuable ingredients as Siddha, Makaradhwaja, Mukta, Suvarna, Loha and vegetable Drugs. This can be taken als a Tonic by every one of either sex without any restrictions of Diet, Season or Climate.

Complete Directions are sent with the Phial. One Phial of 60 pills (for a complete cure), Price Rs. 10 (Ten) only V. P. Extra.

Apply to :—**Ayurveda Ratna Pandit N. V. Srirama Charlu, Ph., D. Sc.,**

THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY.,

Telegraphic Address ;—"KALPAM" MADRAS. Post Box No. 151 MADRAS.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Marmaduke Pickthal at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.